THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE.

Particulars of the New Enterprise—How the Cable was Made—The Vessels Chartered to Carry It.

The following additional particulars of the French cable enterprise are given by the London *Daily News*:—

"The French cable, as it is familiarly called, has been made, and will be laid from English ships, by Englishmen, the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company having undertaken the contract, Sir Samuel Canning being the engineer in chief of the expedition, and the Great Eastern having been chartered for the work. Indeed, substituting Brest for Valentia, and St. Pierre for Heart's Content, the entire process recalls the laying of the lines now worked by the Anglo-American Company. The present cable is some twelve hundred miles longer than either of its predecessors; it is divided into several sections, and has been manufactured at the rate of 150 miles a week ever since the contract was accepted. Up to yesterday it was within a hundred miles of completion, and was nearly all shipped on board the vessels appointed to carry it out. Thus the Great Eastern carries 2752 miles, or about 400 more than when it left with the Anglo-American Cable, its vast receptacles being made still vaster, and its main tank considerably enlarged.

"With this cargo the great ship will leave her present resting place in the Medway about the 10th of June, and will proceed to Portland. Here a few days will be spent in taking in coal, after which she will go to an appointed spot some five and a half miles from Brest. One of the vessels of the expedition (the Chiltern) will in the meantime have laid the heavy shore end, and this will be buoyed out to sea at the distance named. The Great Eastern will, somewhere about the 20th June, pick it up, and, after splicing and testing, will set about her regular work of cable-laying, under Sir Samuel Canning and his staff. She will be accompanied by the Scanderia, a fine vessel of 1800 tons and 370 feet long, now lying alongside her in the Medway, and by the Chiltern, both ships being fitted-up with grappling irons, buoys, and picking-up machinery, which are identical in every respect with those on board the Great Eastern herself.

"It will be remembered that in Mr Deane's narrative of the expedition of 1866 the parts played by the ships Albany and Medway, during the search for and grappling with the lost cable of the preceding year, were of the greatest importance. It is intended that the Scanderia and the Chiltern shall be equally serviceable in case of need; and though it is fervently hoped that no picking-up will be necessary, every precaution is taken to secure that the operation shall be successfully performed, if it has to be attempted at all. It may be mentioned that the Hawk, a smart steamer belonging to the Telegraph Construction Company, is at this time on its way to reconnoitre the French coast, with a view of ascertaining the most favorable spot for landing the shore end.

"Some eighteen days will be occupied by the Great Eastern in the voyage from Brest to St. Pierre; and immediately on the line being laid between these two places, the other cable-laying vessels will carry on the remainder of the work. For in addition to accompanying the monster vessel as an escort, and giving her assistance should she require it, the Scanderia, the Chiltern, and another ship, the old William Cory, will each bear portions of the cable across the Atlantic. The latter proceeds to St. Pierre early in June, and having laid a shore-end there will buoy the course and wait the arrival of the Great Eastern. This over, Sir Samuel Canning will leave the latter ship, which will return to England forthwith, and will take his place on board the William Cory. Another shore-end, of course in direct communication with the line to Brest, and one hundred and seventy-four miles of cable, will be laid. Then Sir Samuel Canning changes ships again, and splicing this portion with that on board the Scanderia, proceeds on board the latter vessel to lay four hundred and fifty miles more on the way to Boston.

"The Chiltern and her cargo are called into requisition next, and another splice made. The 152 miles added now carry the cable direct into Boston, and the line will be thus made complete between the latter place and the French port. The frequent splicings, the change of ships and the varieties of cable, of which, though the great length is identical with the Anglo-American, there are six sections—A, B, C, D, E, and F—on the whole line, may seem to complicate the programme; but it should be understood that after St. Pierre the real work is over. The rest is shallow water, the whole of which has been sounded, and the greatest depth of which is ascertained to be 360 fathoms. Between Brest and St. Pierre the depth of the line in which the cable is to lay is less accurately known, and there are variations between the soundings taken at various times. These are, however, being verified and corrected at this time on behalf of the Telegraph Construction Company, and full information will be secured before the expedition starts.

"We have said that the Great Eastern has more cable on board by some hundreds of miles than she has ever held before, and it is curious to note the difference in her appearance now and when she left Sheerness last. This, however, is not appreciably due to the massive coil she hides. The middle or main tank has been hollowed out till it is seventy-five feet in diameter, and in this alone more than eleven hundred miles of cable are stowed. The after tank and the fore tank hold nine hundred and twelve miles and seven hundred and twenty-eight miles respectively, but all are below deck, and none have the slightest effect upon the appearance of the vessel as seen from the paddle-boxes or deck, or upon the spacious saloons and berths below."

GRAU.

A Parting Word from the Impressario—"May ze Flag ov America," Etc.

On Tuesday evening *Chilperic*, the new French opera, was performed for the first time at the Theatre Francais, New York. Precisely at midnight, when preparations were making for the last act, loud cries were made for the impressario, Mons. Jacob Grau. He appeared.

Bowing, with his hand upon his hat and his hat upon his heart, he said:—Ladies and Gentlemen:—My heart is too full (a voice, "how's your wallet?") to respond. I beg that you will remember that I was recently confined (cries of "Shame!" and "Oh! Oh!" from the ladies) to my chamber with an inflamed toe, during which time my only food was gruel. Of course, then, I am yet weak in this head (a voice, "You are,") and really unable to read my precious copy of the *Star* ("Three cheers for the *Star*.") I have presented tonight the greatest opera known to the French stage; it is called *Chilperic*, in honor of the warhorse which Napoleon the First (nine cheers for Napoleon) rode at ze batel ov Vaterloo (groans for ze batel ov Vaterloo). My dear uncle (a voice, "Three balls") caught the horse, and was rewarded for his pains by a Napoleonic idea, and one day when telling the tale to Berve, he mentioned the name of the horse as "Chilperic." He at once wrote this opera, called it after the horse, and sold it to me for one million dollars (a voice, "Cheap at half the money"). But I weary you ("You do, you do,"), though I would fain look longer at your lovely faces ("and our lovely greenbacks") as those of tried ("very much tried") and trusted ("not a trust") friends. I am going back to Paris ("Good, good"), to *la belle* France, where in earlier but not happier days I sported on the lambrevered green (a voice—"Will you never *dry up*?"), and when there I shall correspond regularly with the *Herald*, for which paper, at forty cents a line, I have the highest consideration; it's the *dearest* paper I know of. (Loud laughter.) Before I go I wish to propose a toast ("Anything, only be quick about it"), and here it is:—May ze vlag ov America vloat on ze breeze of brosperity vorever and a day, and may ze time nevaire come when ze peebles vill be doo boor to patronize ze French opera. (Long-continued applause and much bouquets, during and between which Mr. Grau dodged from the stage, and the performance went on.) *Chilperic* till further notice.

ANNA E. DICKINSON.

She Criticizes a Critic—A "Tribune" Man Gets it Heavy—A Sharp Letter.

The *Revolution* publishes the following:—

PHILADELPHIA, Fifth Month, 29, 1869.—*Dear Revolution*:—I wish, through your medium, to hold myself up as an example and a warning to all ambitious young women who desire to win laurels in the arena of the world and from the hands of men. Be it then known unto all of these that in such measure as they are silly will they be triumphant, and in proportion to their lack of logic and sense will be the abundance of their acknowledged power.

Some gentlemen upon the staff of the *Tribune*—evidently not Mr. Greeley, for the article lacks the stamp of his strong seal—hath seen fit to write an editorial upon me, of which, in passing, I will say with Parson Adams, that I had much rather be the subject than the composer.

This august censor finds me "charming" *but* "illogical;" and "fascinating"—but oh, shade of Minerva! *because* of my "absolute unreason."

To be utterly without reason one must surely be a madman or an idiot; so we are to understand that my strong point of attraction to men, at least to such a man, is that I am a fool—in his estimation.

It is a notorious fact that a distinguishing characteristic of insanity is the lunatic's faith in his *own* sanity, and the madness of those who refuse to support the distorted fancies of his brain.

Judge, then, between us twain which is possessed of "absolute unreason;" he in denying or I in asserting, that "the ballot is the natural and inalienable right of all human beings; to withhold it from woman is to keep her in a state of slavery; government is tyranny to me if I do not consent to it. I want to vote and go to Congress, and if you don't let me, I'll make you—here you have the logic of her argument!" cries my critic with a sneer. "If she could *prove* that suffrage was the natural right of both sexes, she might stop there; but, bless her heart! she has never thought of that."

"*All* mankind are created equal!" "Life and liberty are their inalienable rights!" "Governments are instituted to secure these—their *just powers* being derived from the *consent* of the *governed!*" "If we are not represented by our own choice, being taxed we are *slaves!*" This sequence of truth the father believed and declared a "*self-evident;*" for, bless their hearts! they never thought of being followed by such an astute critic as he.

A critic who suggests "that the consent of the human race in all ages as to the proper position of woman is an evidence of Divine purpose," and who to my assertion that there is an authority higher than the consent of the human race—the Right—responds, "A palpable begging of the question, general consent being the criterion of right!"

Is, then, general consent the criterion of right? Was it so when the world cried, "Away with Him! Not this man, but Barrabas?" Has it ever been so regarded by this paper of "convictions?" Has it ever been acknowledged by this same critic in his demands for the slave?

Is my logic defective? 'Tis so because of the school in which it was learned, the *Tribune*—not the degenerate *Tribune* of the present, under its new leadership; but the *Tribune* of the past, which defended right against the world; which combated the law of slavery made by the past and sanctioned by the present, with the higher law, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself:" which opposed to the declaration having the general consent of America, "that a black man has no rights that a white man is bound to respect," the Divine declaration, "Whatever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Which, then, "begs the question"—my critic, who denies his faith, fearful of logical consequence—or I, who still maintain it?

Still maintain it. For the ground upon which I urge my claims to-day is that upon which my critic and I urged the claims of the black man yesterday. We demanded his rights, not because he was black, but because he was a human being. I demand my rights not because I am a woman, but because I am a human being. Will my critic explain the logic of the first proposition, yet the want of logic of the last?

Will he further explain why, when I maintained this ground in defense of a cause which had the support of a great party—maintained it in many a fierce struggle and on many a hard-fought field—I was considered worthy the admiration, the support, the honor of this party, my critic included; but when I maintain it to-day in defense of a truth which these are too blind to see or too cowardly to embrace, I am deemed worthy only of ridicule and sneers?

"Miss Dickinson has not made it clear that society would gain anything if woman obtained the ballot." Not to my critic. He also failed to make it clear to the master that society would gain by the liberation and enfranchisement of the slave; did he, therefore, decide the colors wherewith he sketched defective, or the master blind?

"But," adds my critic, "has it never occurred to her that Crosby street would send more women to the polls than the Twenty-third street Bureau?" No, it has not. She has judged that this case would be like unto others; that the class which produces advocates for a right will be pre-eminently the class to use that right when gained. Have these advocates sprung from the denizens of Crosby street, or the intelligent and respectable women who support the Twenty-third street Bureau?

Farther I inquire, has it never occurred to him that the Fourth ward sends more men to the polls than the office of the *Tribune*—therefore *all* men should be denied a vote?

He continues, "Are there so few drunken wives and dissolute viragos that the admission of women to the suffrage would be sure to improve the average morality of the voting population?" Does, then, my critic mean to intimate that the drunken wives and dissolute viragos outnumber the dignified matrons and virtuous maids?—that the average morality of womankind is below the average morality of mankind? If such is his estimate, it is not unfair to inquire what manner of society he has kept.

Possibly this is not what he means, what then? "Men of all classes go to the polls without annoyance; but women of all classes would not. Bridget would vote, and her mistress would stay at home." Any begging of the question here? Such an assertion can be taken only on proof, and the proof can be given only by the fact. If it *be* true, I have only to say, I would as willingly be governed by Bridget as by Patrick, and rather by my own vote than either. Also, I would suggest that if men will annoy me on my passage to the polls, will insult me merely because I am exercising a right, they are not the fit depositors of the absolute power that governs me.

The great trouble with me and such as me, my critic declares, "is our forgetfulness of the fact that the family is the basis of society." I reply to this advocate of patriarchial ideas, Is not he then—a solitary waif upon society—violating this law by casting a vote? Or did the simple act of leaving his father's house constitute him a family? If the basis of society is families—represented by men—no man should be allowed authority till he has a family to represent. More magnanimous than my critic, I protest against an unjust law that would disfranchise us both.

When he asserts that I would assume his "sterner duties" he once more "begs the question." I would but assume mine own. As man and woman, I allow we have different work to do in the world. As human beings, we are entitled to the same rights, and owe the same duties to God and the State. May the State confirm them, and we perform them in the spirit of honor and truth. ANNA E. DICKINSON.

ROSS.

The Senator a Suppliant.

When Senator Ross had the "little onpleasantness" with the President, just before the extra session of the Senate closed, he threatened that he would not visit the White House again, adding that he had no favors to ask. It seems, however, that he reconsidered his determination after he got home to Kansas and found his constituents clamoring for several little matters to be fixed at Washington. On Tuesday he made his appearance at the White House and intimated to Mr. Card Receiver Dent that he would like to see the President. Dent was unusually polite, and ushered the Kansas Senator at once into the Presidential presence. Ross showed a little trepidation. He didn't know whether Grant had forgotten the last interview they had, so he felt his way cautiously. "Let us have peace" was plainly visible in Grant's countenance, and Ross felt encouraged, though he looked penitent. The interview was a brief one and purely official. Grant did not proffer his visitor a cigar, and Ross abstained from making any allusion to "Hell" or any other place of an uncomfortably hot character. The Senator presented some little matters that he wanted attended to. The President promised to look into them, and Ross said good day and left.

THE SIMPLICITY OF JUSTICE.—The *Record*, a Democratic paper published at Newtown, Worcester county, Md., under the head of "Just Retribution," publishes the following brief account of one of the most primitive cases of administered justice we remember to have heard of, in a civilized community, without the perpetrater being punished. The *Record* says.—

"A colored girl was hired by a gentleman residing a few miles from Newtown, in Somerset, and having been furnished with money and clothes in advance, took her departure the first opportunity. On Sunday last the gentleman overtook her on one of our public streets, and after chasing her for some distance, caught and stripped her of every garment she had on, and left her on the street in a state of complete nudity."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Alabama Claims Again—The Correspondence Between Our Government and the English Minister Thereon—Cuban Filibustering Expeditions.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Appointment of Foreign Representatives—The Belgian Mission.

FROM ENGLAND.

Correspondence on the Alabama Treaty—What Stanley Wrote to Reverdy Johnson, and the Result.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 2.—The correspondence that has passed between the two Governments of Great Britain and the United States on the Alabama claims treaty has been published. The first despatch is from Lord Stanley to Mr. Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, under date of February 15, 1868, by which that envoy was informed that Mr. Adams had communicated portions of a despatch from Secretary Seward, expressing a wish for the speedy settlement of all differences arising from the Alabama claims, the San Juan affair, the naturalization question and the Canadian fisheries. Secretary Seward therein suggested that the true method would be to treat jointly through the medium of an international conference, and the first step taken in the negotiations should be on that basis. Subsequently Mr. Adams communicated a despatch to Lord Stanley from Secretary Seward, to the effect that the naturalization question caused great uneasiness in America, and was the most important point then pending, and until that were settled it would be hopeless to attempt the removal of any of the other differences. It further admits that no delay can be compatible with the maintenance of the good understanding between the two countries. Lord Stanley was also informed that Secretary Seward reserved his opinion of the manner of proceeding to be adopted in respect to the Alabama claims, as any decision in that regard would have much influence on the proceedings in the naturalization question. In due time protocols were signed on the subject of the naturalization treaty and the San Juan question.

On October 21 Lord Stanley writes that Mr. Reverdy Johnson called upon him the day before, and that much conversation passed between them, in the course of which Mr. Johnson again made a proposal, on behalf of Mr. Seward, that the matter be referred to a commission formed of an equal number of British and Americans, with power to call upon an umpire in case of disagreement, whose decision should be final. Lord Stanley further writes that in this conversation little was said about the point on which the former negotiations broke off, namely, the claims that the Americans would raise before the arbiter, and the question of the alleged premature recognition by her Majesty's Government of the state of belligerency of the Confederates. He, moreover, stated to Mr. Johnson that this point could not be taken up, and thereby cause the Government to depart from the position already taken, but that he saw no difficulty in so framing the reference that by mutual consent either a tacit or express difficulty might be avoided. The negotiations thereafter proceeded rapidly on the basis of this agreement, by which both nations were to be blended for the purpose of making things run smoothly. On November 10 a convention was drawn up for the settlement of all outstanding claims, which was signed on December 8. Lord Stanley further writes Mr. Thornton that subsequent to the signature of the convention he was informed by Mr. Johnson that Mr. Seward had stated in his despatch that if Washington were appointed as the place of meeting all would be right. This point, therefore, being conceded by her Majesty's Government, he had every reason to suppose that the convention, in the other respects, was accepted by the Cabinet at Washington, with a fair hope that it ultimately would receive the sanction of the Senate.

On November 30 Mr. Thornton writes that Mr. Seward had informed him that the contents of the convention were not in accordance with the instructions given to Mr. Johnson. The President and his colleagues could not approve of certain stipulations, which, in the present form, would not receive the sanction of the Senate. Mr. Thornton also writes that Mr. Seward proceeded to assure him that his Government earnestly desired that this good work should be brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and not fail in the last moment. He consequently acknowledged that his Lordship was justified in declining to reopen the negotiations, but hoped that in consideration of the importance of the subject he would not do so, but consent to some modification that would render the convention acceptable to the Senate.

On the English Ministry being changed Lord Clarendon wrote, under date of December 24, that the British Government was prepared to meet the wishes of the Government of the United States, and sent the draft of a convention, by which the negotiations were to be completed on the 14th of January, 1869. The second convention drawn up by Lord Clarendon, which was lately rejected by the Senate, was, in fact, a proposal to cheat the public by deceptive clauses in regard to the recognition of the belligerency, and excited indignant comment here with all fair-minded men, and appears to have fully justified the action of the Senate.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 3—A. M.—Consols for money 92⅝; for account, 92¾; United States 5-20s, 80⅝; Erie Railroad, 19; Illinois Central, 95½.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—A. M.—Cotton is a shade firmer; middling uplands, 11⅝d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; Corn, 27s. 3d.

LONDON, June 3—Spirits Petroleum, 11d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, June 3—1 P. M.—Consols for money 92½; Consols for account, 92¾. United States Five-twenty bonds of 1862 are quiet at 80¾. Stock market dull. Erie Railway, 18¾. All others unchanged Great Western, 24⅛.

FRANKFORT, June 3—1 P. M.—United States Five-twenty bonds of 1862, unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—1 P. M.—Cotton market is steady and unchanged. Breadstuffs market steady and unchanged. Provisions market dull. Pork dull. Bacon 60s. 6d. for Cumberland cut, and all others unchanged.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointments.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The President has made the following appointments:—

Consuls, J. M. Rice, Brindisi; A. H. Irish, Dresden; B. O. Duncan, Naples; S. G. Moffett, Pernambuco; Thomas A. Samson, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to Honolulu.

Collectors of Internal Revenue, M. M. Trumbull, Third District Iowa; J. S. Matthews, Ninth District Illinois.

The Belgian Mission.

The announcement that J. Russell Jones had been appointed Minister to Belgium in place of Sanford created a good deal of dissatisfaction among the latter's friends. They say the President promised not to make any change until after the meeting of Congress.

At the White House.

There is another large crowd at the White House to-day, but the President has been engaged nearly all the morning with the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and has refused to see any visitors. As he leaves at an early hour this evening for Annapolis, he will not receive any visitors to-day.

The Cuban Revolution.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Letters from Cuba, received to-day by Cuban sympathizers, state that the force under General Jordan had succeeded in joining the Cuban forces after several fights, in all of which the Spaniards were repulsed with serious loss. It is stated that Jordan's loss was small, not over forty-five killed and wounded, and that he saved his artillery, arms, and ammunition. He had with him seventeen hundred new rifles of the most approved pattern.

FROM THE STATE.

Yearly Meeting of the Progressive Friends of Pennsylvania.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAMORTON, Chester Co., June 3.—The Progressive Friends of Pennsylvania commenced to-day their seventeenth annual meeting at Longwood, near this place, which is only thirty miles distant from your city. There is, for the opening sessions, a large attendance of "friends of human progress," irrespective of sect or creed. They seek here to realize the benefits of religious association and human fellowship upon a basis of perfect freedom of opinion for every person.

The members of the society in the region around Longwood opened their hearts and homes freely to the strangers. Among those who are to speak are Rev. William J. Potter, of Mass., and Mrs. Lucy Stone.

FROM THE WEST.

A New Southern Railway.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—The City Council Committee on the Southern Railway met last night in secret session. A ballot showed a tie between the selection of Knoxville and Chattanooga as the Southern terminus. Afterwards two members favoring Knoxville changed to Chattanooga, but another ballot was not taken. The question will be decided this afternoon.

Destructive Fire.

A fire this morning destroyed the shops and mills of the Greenwood Company, where hardware was manufactured from malleable grey iron, and also brass castings. The loss amounts to $50,000, which was fully insured in home companies.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Annual Convention of the Vermont P. E. Church

RUTLAND, June 3.—The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Vermont assembled yesterday, the Right Rev. Bishop Bissel [presiding, and] Thomas T. Canfield, Esq., acting as Secretary. There is a large attendance of clergymen and laity, among whom are some of the most prominent men in the State.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Cotton firm and higher; middling uplands 30c. Flour dull and prices favor buyers. Grain unchanged in every respect; receipts light. Mess Pork firm at $32. Bacon active; rib sides, 17@17¼c.; clear sides, 17¾@18c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 19@21c. Lard firm at 19½c. Whisky dull at $1·02@1·03.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Cotton quiet but firm; 300 bales sold at 30. Flour heavy and declined 5c.; sales of 7000 barrels; State, $5·15@6·10; Ohio, $6@7·15; Western, $5·15@7·60. Wheat, prices favor buyers; sales of 41,000 bushels; No. 2, $1·49@1·42; White California, $1·65. Corn firmer; sales of 43,000 bushels mixed Western at 55@76c. via canal. Oats quiet; sales of 14,000 bushels at 77c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $31·70. Lard dull at 19½c. Whisky steady at $1@1·02.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Stocks excited. Gold, 138⅝. Exchange, 9¼. 5-20s, 1862, 122; do. 1864, 117; do. 1865, 118¾; new, 119⅜; do. 1867, 119⅜; 10-40s, 109⅛; Virginia 6s, 61½; Missouri 6s, 89½; Canton Company, 67; Cumberland preferred, 33; New York Central, 192⅞; Reading, 99¼; Hudson River, 160; Michigan Central, 130; Michigan Southern, 116½; Illinois Central, 145½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104; Cleveland and Toledo, 114½; Chicago and Rock Island, 125⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 156.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	192¾	West. Union Tel.	43
N. Y. and Erie R.	28⅝	Toledo & Wabash.	76¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	98⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R.	77⅞
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	103⅝	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	89¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	101⅛	Adams Express	59⅛
Chi. and N. W. com.	92⅛	Wells, Fargo & Co.	32½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	104	United States	66½
Chi. and R. I. R.	123⅛	Tennessee 6s, new	64½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	155⅛	Gold	138⅛
Pacific Mail Steam.	82⅝	Market irregular.	

SOMETHING NEW.

The Delivery of Arms to the Cubans no Breach of Neutrality Laws.

The steamship Perit has established a precedent for legally furnishing material aid to Cuba; and her return to this port, after having landed hundreds of veterans and a large quantity of materials of war in the Bay of Nipe, *en route* for the headquarters of Cespedes, is regarded by the Spanish agents in this city as proof of the important fact that the neutrality laws do not provide for such cases.

Before the vessel was chartered to take arms to Cuba, her owners consulted the best legal advisers in the country in relation to their right to permit guns, rifles, powder, and passengers to be shipped on their steamer for Cuba, and they were informed that such shipments would not constitute a violation of the neutrality laws of 1818, but that the shipper would send his goods at the risk of having the cargo captured. In other words, that the shipment of arms to Cuba was a commercial venture, subject to success or failure, without the ordinary prospect of indemnity for seizure or loss.

The counsel who were consulted held that the old decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of the Santissima Trinidada, shows that arms, passengers, and munitions of war may be shipped anywhere, and at any time, without subjecting the vessel so engaged to seizure and condemnation by the United States.

The Spanish Consul in this city and Secretary Fish have been made aware of this fact, and hence the steamer Perit is permitted to remain quietly at her dock at Red Hook.—*N. Y. Sun of Wednesday.*

—The keeper of an organ-grinders' lodging-house in Utica "accommodates" fifty tuneful beggars every night. His establishment contains six beds.

—Cincinnati is supplied with floating baths this season, and the school children are to enjoy them gratis.

FERNANDO PO.

The Banished Cuban Patriots—Spanish Atrocities on Shipboard—A Physician's Testimony.

The public has been made aware of the sailing of what was termed the Fernando Po expedition from Havana. The monstrous outrages that were perpetrated by the Spanish officials in Cuba were commented upon at the time, and now certain matters, detailed by one of the physicians on board the vessel, are enough of themselves to show the world the mean, vindictive spirit of the oppressors of a people who are struggling to be free. Hear Dr. Moreno:—

At the time when the banished were going on the vessel Francisco de Borja, the physicians (himself and another) knew nothing of their number or their sanitary state; but when the second detachment got on the vessel their attention was called to the sickly appearance of some, and the advanced age of others. They were determined upon making some reflections, at this moment to the commander of the ship, but refrained because of the rot at this time on shore. When the vessel had sailed, the necessity of taking out of their lodging-places some of the passengers was manifest. These presented symptoms of asphyxia, and were, by permission of the commander, carried upon deck, where were to be found those who were suffering from chronic pulmonic affections. A short time afterwards there was noticed such a considerable number of sick, of different diseases (from which they suffered at the time of embarkation), that it was found necessary to enlarge the infirmary. * * * Other prisoners were sent up on deck, there being left various old valetudinarians in the infirmary below. Soon after this, and because of the breaking of a screw in the machinery, it was necessary to spread sail. This damage having been remedied, another displacement of machinery took place before arriving at Bermuda, and the sails had to be hoisted another time. When near these islands the commander of the ship called a council of officers, and it was determined to make for Porto Rico. Up to this moment nothing in particular in the matter of the health of the passengers or crew was to be noticed. * * * There was, however, an intense heat and a nauseating smell in the prisons (each lodging was a prison!) and a single case of dysentery, in view of which the order was given that the prisoners should go up on deck during the day, so that everything might be ventilated, that they might air themselves, and that their cabins (or rather prisons) might be cleaned. There was immediately recognized a case of scurvy in a volunteer, and the physicians began to fear that some one of the terrible maladies of the sea might present itself, especially as the passengers had to go down much lower in latitude where the heat must necessarily be suffocating. These fears were strengthened by the appearance of another case of scurvy, and a case also of smallpox. * * *

During the interval the Home Government, for very shame, ordered the convicts to be carried to a point in the Canaries. Dr. Moreno further, in conclusion, justifies himself and his colleague in this way, and satisfactorily to every one, except perhaps *La Voz de Cuba* and its bloody backers.

MINISTER CURTIN.—A letter from Washington, published in the Moscow *Gazette* of May 12, says that the appointment of Mr. Curtin as Ambassador to St. Petersburg is intended as "a proof of the importance attached by the United States to the maintenance and development of their cordial relations with Russia." "The strengthening of the bonds between Russia and America," the correspondent continues, "has always been a matter of great interest to the two countries; but it has now become a necessity, owing to the difficulties which may arise with great Britain, and to the identity of the policy of the Czar and the President in the question of the Eastern Christians." The letter concludes by stating that the special commission appointed by Congress to consider the subject of American navigation is to give particular attention to the obstacles created by the treaty of Paris of 1856 in the navigation of the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, and the Dardanelles, and that the new Foreign Minister and Ambassador to Russia will probably use all their efforts to obtain the suppression of that treaty, which was never signed by America, and was dictated by a hostile spirit to Russia.

THE QUAKER CITY.—Owing to the detention of the Quaker City in New York, and the probability that she may not be released until the libel filed against her in the United States District Court is dismissed, the captain has discharged her crew. The loss incurred by the owners and shippers by her seizure is estimated at fifteen hundred dollars a day, and the aggregate amount is computed at this rate from the day on which the Collector refused to grant her a clearance until the 29th ult., about one month. Mr. Grinnell is held responsible, and it is said that an action is to be taken against him to recover the amount claimed, after the vessel is discharged. The additional loss incurred by the seizure of the vessel by General Barlow will doubtless be a subject of international negotiation. This, however, is not all. The merchant of Kingston, Jamaica, to whom her cargo was designed to be shipped, has suffered serious losses by the non-arrival of the goods, and he, too, may make the Collector a defendant.

—A lunatic in St. Louis imagined himself "Shylock," and ran about the streets with a pair of scales and a huge carving-knife attacking fancied debtors.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The Court was engaged this morning with the trial of Jermon Taylor, charged with issuing and passing counterfeit coin of the denomination of five cents. On the part of the prosecution it was alleged that, in December last, the defendant was known to have passed some seven or eight of these spurious coins, and on his arrest was found to have about forty of them in his possession. On trial.

A SUIT OF EJECTMENT

has been brought in the Court of Common Pleas, at Wilkesbarre, by C. M. Deringer, Amanda M. Todd, and other devisees of the late Henry Deringer, deceased, against the Central Coal Company, located near Conyngham. The complainants own five tracts of coal lands in Sugar-Loaf and Black Creek townships, along the stream of the Black creek, comprising some two thousand acres; adjoining one of the upper tracts is another owned by this Central Coal Company, the dividing line of which was marked by a pine-tree located upon the south side of the bank of Black creek. This is an old corner of 1793. Notwithstanding the knowledge of this corner by persons connected with this company, and the attention and caution given them by the surveyor and others as to the trouble which would arise in going beyond this line, the company erected their tenant-houses, workshops, engine-house, and sunk a slope and shafted into the veins of coal upon this portion of the land owned by Deringer, about ninety-one perches over the established line. At the time this caution was given, it is alleged, the pine tree then stood with the witnesses surrounding it, since which time the old pine tree and its witnesses have been cut down, leaving a stump blocked to tell the tale. A few months since the lines have been resurveyed by one of the devisees, from different points and old tree corners, which have fully sustained and confirmed the lines as marked by the old pine tree corner, and laid down by the old surveys. This suit is now brought to eject the company from the portion of land upon which the works of the Central Coal Company have been located.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, June 3, 1869.

The anticipations of an unusually easy Money market, as the summer solstice approaches, are already realized, the applications for loan accommodations being insufficient to employ the ample funds on the market. What the banks intend to do if this condition of things continues, we do not know, but a reduction in the regular rate seems inevitable. First-class paper is quite scarce in the market, and a good deal of competition is going on among the lenders, by whom 6 per cent. is gladly accepted. The banks, too, are purchasing all the outside paper which is offered at these figures, or even lower, when considered very strong. Call loans on Government collaterals are generally quoted at 5 per cent., though exceptional transactions are frequent at 4 per cent.

Government loans in our market are quiet, but in New York they are very active, and prices are advancing. The gold market is brisk, and rather weak. The opening sales were at 138¼, at which figure it still remains, being quarter per cent below the closing quotations of yesterday.

There was a firm feeling in the stock market this morning, and a moderate business effected. Nothing was done in State loans. City 6s were steady at 95 for the old and 100 for the new certificates. Lehigh Gold loan sold at 99½.

Reading Railroad was steady at 49⅛@49·69; Pennsylvania Railroad at 58; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 33¾; and Lehigh Valley at 56⅜. Catawissa Railroad preferred advanced and sold at 39; 16 was bid for the common.

Canal stocks attracted but little attention. Lehigh Navigation sold at 37¾; 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

In Coal shares there were sales of Big Mountain at 6. 4⅞ was bid for New York and Middle; 5 for Fulton; 5⅞ for Shamokin; ¾ for Feeder Dam; and 40 for Locust Mountain.

Bank shares were dull; 240 was offered for North America; 58¼ for Commercial; 159⅝ for Philadelphia; 72⅝ for City; 59 for Penn Township; and 69 for Corn Exchange.

In Passenger Railway shares no change to notice. 35 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 48⅛ for Chesnut and Walnut; and 12 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, N.c&p. lots	100	100 sh Leh Nav.b60.	37¾
$4000 Pa 6s, 3 se	108	200 do. .ls.b30.	37⅝
$2000 Leh gold l.ls.	99½	100 do. b60.	37⅝
220 sh Penna R. .ls.	58	100 do. s60.	37⅝
5 do.	58	100 do.	37⅝
100 sh Phil & E.s60.	35⅛	100 do. b60.	37⅝
100 do.	33⅛	200 sh Reading RR.	49·69
100 do.	33¾	600 do. ls.s5wn.	49·69
100 do. s30.	33¾	100 do. b5.	49·69
200 do. ls.	33¾	100 do. b30.	49⅝
100 sh Cata Pf.	38½	800 do. ls.	49⅝
100 do.	39	200 do. ls.	49⅝
100 do. s60.	39	200 do. b5&i.	49⅝
200 sh Sch N Pf. .ls.	20⅛	300 do. i.s.	49⅝
		100 sh Big Mount.	6

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121¾@122; 5-20s of 1862, 122@122¼; do. 1864, 116⅞@117⅛; do. 1865, 118⅜@118⅞; do. July, 1865, 119⅜@119⅞; do. July, 1867, 119⅜@119⅞; do. July, 1868, 119⅜@119⅞; 5s, 10-40, 108⅞@109⅛. Gold, 138¼@138⅜.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121⅞@122; do. 1862, 122@122¼; do. 1864, 117@117⅛; do. 1865, 118⅜@118⅝; do. 1865, new, 119¾@120; do. 1867, new, 119¾@120; do. 1868, 119¾@120; do. 5s, 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107⅛@107⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾. Gold, 138¼@138⅜; Silver, 131@133.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 121⅞@122⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 122@122¼; do., 1864, 117@117¼; do., Nov., 1865, 118¾@119; do., July, 1865, 119¾@120; do. 1867, 119⅝@120; do., 1868, 119⅝@120; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜. Pacifics, 107⅛@107⅜. Gold, 138⅛.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	138⅛	11·15 A. M.	138⅜
10·05 "	138⅛	11·20 "	138¼
10·46 "	138⅛	11·45 "	138⅜
10.55 "	138¼	11·55 "	138⅜
11·10 "	138⅛	12·00 M.	138⅜

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The speculation in the gold market was 'bearish' in its tone, in sympathy with the general drift of the feeling to-day in Wall street. Immediately after the opening of business there was some irregularity, owing to the decline of 5-20s in London, based on the higher quotation of gold last night, and in a flurry produced by apprehension arising from this cause, there was a rise to 139⅛, the highest point of the day. From this figure the market slowly settled under the bear influences referred to, which were helped by the telegrams from Washington, announcing a reduction of nearly fourteen millions in the public debt for the month of May.

"Cash gold was in good supply and loans for carrying were made at eight to six per cent. The report of the Gold Exchange Bank is as follows:—Gold cleared, $85,864,000; gold balances, $1,918,085; currency balances, $3,002,688.

"The Government market was sympathetic with the course of gold and the foreign quotation. The opening prices were close upon those prevailing at the end of business last evening, but the activity in money repressed investment among outsiders, and induced sales. Under these influences, and despite an improvement in London, there was a yield of about one-quarter per cent. in the list in the afternoon, the market catching something of the 'bear' feeling which marked the general course of business. The following were the closing street prices:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 117@117¼; do., coupon, 122@122¼; do., Five-twenties, registered, 116⅞@117; do. do., coupon, 1862, 122⅛@122⅜; do. do., coupon, 1864, 117@117⅛; do. do., coupon, 1865, 118⅝@118¾; do. do., coupon, 1865, new, 119⅞@120; do. do., coupon, 1867, 119¾@119⅞; do. do., coupon, 1868, 119¾@120; United States 5s, Ten-forties, registered, 108¾@109; do. do., coupon, 109⅛@109⅜; currency bonds, 107⅛@107⅜.

"The Government sold a million of bonds through the Assistant Treasurer. The total amount of bonds offered was $4,145,000. The awards were as follows:—$100,000 at 116·37; $70,000 at 116·45; $50,000 at 115·90; $100,000 at 115·95; $125,000 at 116·49; $200,000 at 116·49; $74,000 at 116·37; $25,000 at 116·34; $50,000 at $116·49; $25,000 at 116·49; $35,000 at 116·50; $50,000 at 116·50; $65,000 at 116·56.

"The money market was active at seven per cent., but there was less demand than yesterday.

"Foreign Exchange was steady until late in the afternoon, when the bond bills offered by the foreign bankers, drawn against Governments, bought for export in anticipation of a rise to-morrow in London, based upon the decline in gold here to-night, made the market weak and irregular, with a decline of about one-eighth per cent. in rates."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, June 3.—There is not much activity in the Flour market, and prices are unsettled and weak. Sales of 800 barrels in lots for home consumption at $5@5·50 for superfine, $5·75@6 for extras, $6@6·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6@7·25 for Pennsylvania do. do., $7·50@8·25 for Ohio do. do., and $8·50@11 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6·75.

There is very little prime wheat here, and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. Sales of red at $1·30@1·40; 600 bushels fancy Michigan amber at $1·65, and white at $1·65@1·80. Rye is unchanged, and 500 bushels Western sold at $1·32@1·35. Corn is quiet at yesterday's quotations. Sales of yellow at 92@93c., and Western mixed at 84@85c., and high Western mixed at 87@89c. Oats attract but little attention. Sales of Western at 75@77c., and Pennsylvania at 67@72. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is held at $55 ₩ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky—Sales at $1·08@1·10 ₩ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, June 3.—Arrived, steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 3.—Arrived, brig Melrose, from Caibarien, for orders.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JUNE 3.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........71 | 11 A. M..........78 | 2 P. M..........82

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Norw. barque Haabet, Lammers, Cronstadt, L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig Bessie, Tower, St. John, N. B., C. C. Van Horn.

Schr Com. Kearney, Philbrick, Bangor, J. E. Bazley & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Essex, Sleeper, 10 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Brig Aquidneck, Begley, 7 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Schr Bee, Lloyd, 5 days from Burwell's Bay, Va., with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.

Schr John Mace, Brittingham, 4 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.

Schr John Rowlett, Bradley, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber and shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr D. E. Wolfe, Dole, 5 days from Oregon Mills, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Chance Shot, Terry, 5 days from Norfolk, with shingles to H. Croskey.

Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, 6 days from Portsmouth, Va., with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr C. H. Moller, Brown, 8 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, from Boston.

Schr J. Lancaster, Williams, from Boston.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., June 1—8 P. M.—Brig Venedey, from Philadelphia for Dublin, went to sea at 7 A. M. to-day.

Brigs Lophema and Lavinia, from Zaza, remain at the Breakwater, in company with schrs Florence Rogers, Woodruff Sims, and Fawn, before reported; and William Allen, from Philadelphia for Jersey City.

Wind W.; light. L. L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.

Brig Isis, Anderson, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Schrs Willow Harp, Davis, from Providence, and S. J. Hoyt, from New Haven, both for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr J. D. Ingraham, Dickinson, hence for Hartford, at New York yesterday.

Schr Tropic Bird, hence, at St. John, N. B., 1st inst.

Schr W. O. Irish, Rathbone, hence, at Boston 1st inst.

Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 1st inst.

Schr Westmoreland, Rice, hence, at Providence 1st instant.

Schr Wm. Boardman, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 31st ult.

Schr Richard Vaux, Whittaker, at Wilmington, N. C., 31st ult., from Boston.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The tendency of the feminine mind to loose and hasty generalization was well illustrated by the smart remark of the young woman who lectured last Friday evening at the Cooper Institute. "Politics," she said, "to-day means an indecent scramble for office, where every man is for himself, and the Devil takes the hindmost. As for the foremost, they are already safe in his hands." Before going one line further we beg leave to call the attention of this lady to a commandment reputed to have been specially delivered from on high:—"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

In order to fully appreciate the breadth of this lady's accusation, it must be remembered that a large majority of all the men in the United States are living, earnest, active politicians. Whether they call themselves Democrats or Republicans, they maintain an unflagging interest in public affairs, read and listen that they may understand them, vote, each according to his conviction, and, to speak briefly, make politics a part of the business of their lives. This, we beg leave to say, makes them politicians. It is gross injustice to use the word in a bad sense and without qualification. If women should be admitted to the suffrage, *they* would be politicians. If Miss A. D. should be elected to Congress (as she tells us she expects to be), she, too, would be a politician, unless she should refuse to have anything to do with politics as a Congresswoman, in which case her Congressional career would be a short one.

There is one point upon which we must set this young lady right. She fancies that she has sounded the depths of our political depravity, and that she knows all the sins and iniquities of our political operations. Bless her innocent soul! she knows nothing about it. We are a hundred-fold worse than she thinks us. Having been all our lives engaged in politics, trying nevertheless to keep a good conscience, we are free to own that, from one point of view, they are rather nasty. We wish it were otherwise. We have done what we could towards a general purification, with no great result, as, in mortification of spirit, we confess; for human nature is both vigorous and vital; the rogues will join us, will sell their votes, and will help to hoist fellow-rogues to office. In short, if we may be permitted to express an opinion, the millennium has not yet arrived. Whether it will be here day after to-morrow is more than we know, but we fear that a coming so speedy is hardly to be expected.

Now, if from the Republican party (Divine grace having given us the power and sagacity to do it) we proceed to eliminate all the rogues and rascals—all persons who according to Miss A. D.'s charitable judgment, are safe in the possession of the Devil—to make the lady's remark of much value, the spared remnant should be small indeed—hardly enough to save Washington, to say nothing of New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and putting Albany altogether out of the question as not to be saved even by a regiment of the righteous. Now, does any honest man, however active he may be as a politician believe this to be a probable result? His own sincerity and single-mindedness, he knows. He has faith in the truth and conscientiousness of his neighbors. He trusts them in trade; he takes their word, whenever there is occasion to do so; and why should he refuse his faith in affairs of public relation?

If we consider the matter from still another point of view, we shall find that if ever the political devil was unchained, it was during the half-dubious days of the Rebellion. The merely self-seeking politician did his worst to ruin us, with what success all the world knows. The momentum of public virtue carried us safely through, and nothing else could have saved us. There was a very considerable opposition to the re-election of Mr. Lincoln—how happened it that he, pure, noble, single-minded, thoroughly honest, was re-elected? The mere traders for office could hope for nothing from him; the advocates of a dishonorable and cowardly peace knew that his face was set like flint against them; every wretched doughface was scowling at him; but he was carried again to the place of enormous and unspeakable responsibility upon the shoulders of the grandest constituency which the world ever saw! Was this a victory of political vice or of political virtue?

Again: men in office are human beings; some of them are honest, some of them otherwise; but a wholesale accusation of them disproves itself, for if all of them, albeit they call themselves politicians, were absolutely selfish and irrevocably sold to the Devil, it is evident that his Majesty would take that opportunity of tumbling all our institutions into his very deepest and hottest pit. In other words, an absolutely corrupt government, void altogether of virtue, could not go on for a day. There must be a little leaven left in the lump. There must be something to save us from undistinguished ruin.

We put forward these suggestions with due modesty. We are answering the accusation of a lady. We are guilty of being one of Miss A. D.'s politicians, and all our lives we have been so. But we say nothing for ourselves. We would only utter one humble word in behalf of thousands of honest and honorable "politicians" whom it has been our good fortune to know.

THREATENED SCHISM AMONG EPISCOPALIANS.

From the N. Y. World.

While the Presbyterians of the United States are endeavoring to close up the division in their ranks which has separated them for thirty years, the Episcopalians of the United States, after remaining united for more than a century, are threatened with a serious and perhaps a fatal schism. The irrepressible conflict between the "Protestant" and the "Catholic" party in the Church has broken out into open war, and fifty-six clergymen belonging to the Low Church wing of the organization have united in a call for a convention, to be held at Chicago on the 16th of June, for the purpose of preparing for a secession and a setting up in business on their own hook. These are the days of the lifting up of testimonies, and of late we have been called to listen to many very earnest appeals from divers ecclesiastical bodies; but this protest of the Protestant Episcopalians exceeds them all in impassioned fervor, not to say bitterness. It had been fondly hoped that the temporizing policy adopted by the bishops at the General Convention of the Church held in this city last summer would suffice to preserve peace within the Church until the meeting of the next convention in 1871, by which time, as was believed by the "Catholic" party, the entire Church would have been won over to their views. Thus the quarrel which was frequently on the point of breaking out in the House of Delegates was smothered and the bishops, sitting in secret conclave, kept their own counsel. But just as in 1852 the Democratic and Whig National Conventions solemnly resolved there should be no more agitation of the slavery question, only to find the country convulsed in 1854 with the Nebraska bill fight and the Kansas war, so do the bishops now see that their resolution to suppress the agitation of the ritual question has only resulted in the breaking out of a fierce contention, and a proclamation of secession on the part of fifty-six of their clergymen. For the movement originating at Chicago, and united in by these fifty-six clergymen, residing in fourteen different States, means secession, if it means anything. They do not expressly say so, it is true; and we know that, just as temperance men always talk temperately, clergymen—who are, in an especial manner, men of peace—are prone to use warlike and combative language, even when their intentions are pacific. But nothing can be plainer than the declaration of these fifty-six clergymen that, for the evils against which they protest, there is no remedy save in secession. They reason just as the Southerners did when they declared that nothing was left for them but a disruption of the Union:—"Our antagonists are in the majority; the control of the machinery of the Government is in their hands; they are bent on their own course; the minority, so long as it remains in the Union, is powerless; it must withdraw and set up for itself." "No hope of reform or release from unwarranted ecclesiastical thraldom can be expected in the future official acts of our General Conventions," exclaims the call for the Chicago meeting, which bids fair to be as memorable an event in the history of the Church as the Charleston Convention of 1860 is in the history of the nation. "A succession of measures, legislative and judicial, on the part of a ruling majority, proscribing and repressing the principles of Evangelical Episcopalians," continue the protesting Protestants, "unmistakably indicates the policy that will be pursued hereafter." Just as the Southern leaders deemed it impossible to remain and fight for their rights in the Union with any hope of success, so must these clergymen feel that under the circumstances it is useless, and worse than useless, to longer attempt to make headway in the Church as it exists against "the doctrinal errors and superstitious practices that are becoming widely prevalent, and which threaten the rapid extinction of its Evangelical and Scriptural principles." Fearful, indeed, is the catalogue of these "false doctrines and superstitious practices" which the fifty-six clergymen recount as the proofs of the assertion that "a powerful party dominant in the Church is not only devoid of sympathy with the Protestant spirit of the age, but in many cases hostile to its aims, principles, and institutions." There is manifested, say they, on the part of many high in authority, "a desire to affiliate with the corrupt Roman and Greek Churches." Touching the core of the whole controversy as with the point of a needle, they declare that "a sacerdotal system is made to take the place of the simple Gospel." The "saving grace" of the sacraments is taught, and, instead of limiting the sacraments to the two recognized by Protestants, three others are enumerated as having "an outward sign and an inward grace." Transubstantiation is "almost baldly taught;" the "Manual of Instruction for Confirmation Classes," by Rev. Dr. Dix, laying it down that the bread and wine used in the Eucharistic sacrament "undergo a mystical change, whereby they become the forms under which Christ is present, * * * after a manner inexplicable and without a parallel in the range of our knowledge, * * * not bodily or physically, but supralocally, hyperphysically, and spiritually, in some way believed in by the Church, but known only to God." The confessional is advocated; "puerile and cumbersome ceremonies" are substituted for "sober" worship; the principles of the Reformation are derided and denounced; and "the grand historic name which expresses them is repudiated with scorn." From the pulpit "priestly claims" are put forth, and into the services of the Church an unspiritualizing symbolism" is introduced. Co-operation with other Protestant bodies is opposed and ridiculed; "their ministry is denied and coolly committed to uncovenanted mercies." And Mariology is taught by ascribing to the Blessed Virgin Mary the titles of "the Bringer-forth of God and the Ever-Virgin Mary." All this is confirmation strong as holy writ, in the opinion of the fifty-six protesting Protestant clergymen, of their assertion that "a scheme exists to undermine the Scriptural foundation" of the Protestant Episcopal Church "on the specious plea of a revived Catholicity," and is sufficient not only to justify but to constrain them in protesting against these "teachings, innovations, machinations, and devices for unprotestantizing this Protestant Episcopal Church, corrupting her doctrine, debasing her worship, and overturning her long-established rites, ceremonies, and usages." As it is useless to hope for reformation or relief inside of the Church, they must seek it outside: and the French gourmand who complained that we had a hundred religions and one gravy, will have to add one more to the list of our sects without a corresponding addition to the number of our sauces.

This movement cannot be surprising, although it may be grievous, to those who have watched the progress of the so-called ritualistic sentiment in the Episcopalian Church, and have remembered at the same time that the Protestant right of private judgment was secured to any of its members who chose to exercise it. Leaving the theological view of the case out of the question, it is interesting to inquire what is the prospect for the success of the movement for secession? It must be observed that, among the fifty-six clergymen who have given their adhesion to the movement thus far, there is no bishop. Perhaps, however, Bishop McIlvaine, who is about to discipline one of his clergymen for the offense of ritualism, may go with the seceders, if they so secede. If not, what are they to do for bishops when they have set up for themselves? And how are the questions which will arise concerning the church property to be settled? Shall we see the civil courts appealed to in order to decide whether Trinity Church, which was endowed for the purpose of maintaining one form of religion, has so far departed from that faith as to forfeit its right to its property? Of these fifty-six protesting clergymen, ten are in New York, six in New Jersey, two in Iowa, ten in Pennsylvania, six in Massachusetts, six in Ohio, two in Kentucky, seven in Illinois, and one each in Michigan, Rhode Island, Maryland, Maine, Tennessee, and Mississippi. The number, compared with that of the entire number of clergymen belonging to the Church, is small; but they are enough, if they remain in their present temper, to rend the Church in twain.

THE WORKINGMEN'S MOVEMENTS.

From the N. Y. Times.

Let our workingmen fight it out, if they like, against the laws of political economy which all the rest of the world have long ago found it useless to oppose. If kept within bounds at all, no great harm, we think, will come of it. But, at all events, let them make no more sacrifices about it than necessary. Let them remember that they have an old, well-established good name to maintain. Even Don Quixote, in tilting with windmills, kept up his dignity and sense of personal worth.

Yet really, in looking over the reports of the numerous strikes and "eight-hours-law" meetings, one cannot help asking himself the question whether our laboring men are losing, not simply their old intelligence, but their old self-respect. It seems that they sit patiently listening by the hour, not only to absurd fallacies about the relation of capital to labor, but to appeals carrying the idea that they have a peculiarly hard lot, and so are entitled to peculiarly generous treatment. These are strains of absolute whining, such as the fathers of these men, so far from indulging in themselves, would have never listened to from others for an instant.

It is high time that our laboring men who are so concerned about what is due to them from others should begin to consider what is due to themselves. All this lamentation and complaint about their condition unworthy of them. They are not the poor unfortunates demagogues would make them out to be. Their round day's work is not the peculiar hardship they represent. In some shape, it is the lot of all men who deserve to be called men, of all human beings who are not content to be mere drones, sluggards and loafers, pests and burdens to society, instead of a benefit. And nowhere is this lot more inevitable than in this free young republic of ours, with its magnificent destinies yet to be worked out. Nowhere is the attempt to shirk that lot more discreditable. Complaint from American freemen of labor as a misfortune! Why, the only unfortunates are those who *cannot* labor, not those who do and can. The stalwart sinewy men who make up those meetings are the last objects for pity in the world. It is an abuse of language for such Americans even to style themselves poor. Men with sound minds and sound arms are not poor. Real poverty in this land is to be found only in orphan infancy, languishing sickness, or decrepid age, or other conditions which make labor impossible. The mere lack of the superfluities of the rich does not make a man poor, for every element of true well-being and happiness may, and usually does, lie outside of these.

The superior condition of the American laborer is abundantly shown by the undisputed fact that no other laborer in the world gets anything like such wages, and that laborers everywhere else seek America as a land of comparative ease and plenty. You seldom or never hear an American workman complaining of his hard lot without seeing in him a bad specimen. He is almost sure to be one who has made himself unhappy by his own misconduct, one who has sought success where success is never found in any vocation—somewhere else than in his own persevering industry, sobriety, and frugality. The only positive result of all this workingmen's agitation is just this same positive evil. It demoralizes the younger and less experienced portion of the laboring class, saps the manly, independent, self-controlling spirit which should animate them, dissatisfies and unsettles them, makes them ever ready to curse their fate for trials which belong to every human condition, and ever prone to look away from themselves for relief. It is this which insensibly shapes so many of these men into mere tools for demagogues, speculators, and all kinds of selfish schemers. The time was when the average American workman would as soon have thought of denying the broad daylight as of ignoring the truth that labor is a commodity whose price, like that of every other commodity, must rise or fall according to the relation of supply to demand. He no more dreamed of quarrelling with this law of the nature of things than of quarrelling with the law of gravitation. In that day strikes were unheard of, and all devices to force up wages to an unnatural level. Least of all did the absurdity get circulation that eight hours' work should bring the price of ten hours' work—that a market commodity curtailed by a fifth should bear the price of the whole. The plain truth was universally understood and acted upon, that the best interests of the workman and employer are inseparably connected: that no matter what the sphere or gradation, all engaged had a stake in the common prosperity. There was, then, a high feeling of self-reliance and personal independence which would have made it morally impossible for workmen to delegate to a committee or association, as they now so often do, the decision whether they should continue work, or, in other words, whether they should continue to earn their own living. There was too much of the pride and jealousy of American freemen, at that day, to allow an American workman to subject his dearest domestic interests to the will or caprice or passion of others. Such a spectacle as that witnessed in the Pennsylvania coal mines, three weeks ago—thousands of workmen suddenly throwing down their implements and refusing work or affecting to refuse work, and paralyzing the industry of three teeming counties, and all without the least knowledge of any cause or reason, but simply because orders to that effect had been received from a so-styled "Central Committee," namely, a dozen men who probably had been tampered with by unscrupulous speculators, bent upon raising the price of coal—such a spectacle, we say, never was, and never could be, seen in this country before this present *agitating* generation.

This new spirit, we believe, cannot have a very long run. It is in conflict with the whole genius of our institutions, with all the sense and character of our people. Like all other follies, it must encounter the correcting lessons of bitter experience. In all likelihood it will die out in due time, and American labor will be itself again. The great question is: How much mischief will be wrought to itself, and to the capital that employs it, before that happy consummation is reached? It should be the mutual endeavor in the meantime to cut down that amount of mischief as much as possible.

CUBA AND THE SISTER REPUBLICS OF AMERICA.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Cuban question grows apace. A few weeks since we announced the opening of the ports of Mexico to the Cuban flag, by special decree of President Juarez, and the last mail from South America brings the intelligence that Peru has formally recognized the new republic. Chili, it is stated, will do the same, and we may reasonably expect that all the sister republics of America will follow at an early day. They all have a feeling towards Spain similar, but far more intense, to that which animated the people of the United States towards Great Britain during the first generation after our war of independence. That feeling was not satisfied until it culminated in our second war with England in 1812, and a like result is evident in all the South American colonies. In fact, war exists to-day between Peru and Spain, the truce between the belligerents having been extended to enable peace to be restored through the good offices of our Government.

In addition to the request for recognition, the Cuban envoy in Peru has asked for a loan of the two monitors recently purchased in this country, and one of which was examined by some of the republican officials during a short visit to the Bay of Nipe, in Cuba. The spirit which animates the Cuban government, and which will produce fruit in some if not in many of the thousand ports of the sister republics, will be seen in an extract from a private letter written by General Quesada to a naval officer in this city. The writer of that letter holds the important position of commander-in-chief of the patriot forces, and it will be seen that he looks forward to combinations which shall drive the Spanish ships from the sea. Our own experience during the late war shows how great is the evil which may be inflicted by a single armed cruiser against merchant vessels. Spanish ships are no exception to the laws which govern commercial transactions, and intercourse between Cuba and Spain would find a refuge only in powerful ships of war or under a neutral flag. We should see a return of the condition of affairs in 1830, when the complete disappearance of the Spanish flag from the ocean marked the era of greatest decay in the monarchy.

With the state of feeling which the Cuban revolution has brought out in all the Spanish-American republics, we shall not be surprised to see all their ports opened to Cuban cruisers and their prizes—a measure which of itself would give a great impulse to the war against Spain, both on the part of Cuba and Peru: and a rupture of the peace negotiations between the latter power and Spain would be no very difficult matter to accomplish. The vital point in the question would be the attitude which the United States might assume. If Mr. Secretary Fish should determine to carry his interpretation of our absurd neutrality laws to the extent of trying to suppress American sympathizers with free Cuba, we might find ourselves in an anomalous position. One of these anomalies would be the fact now before us. Spain is building thirty steam gunboats in our shipyards, and we could not refuse the same privilege to any of the sister republics that might ask it. But should it be denied by Mr. Fish, there can be no doubt that American capital would find a way to put cruisers on the ocean against Spain, if there were profit in it and harbors to use, and we should find our Government and our citizens engaged in a very strange conflict with each other. These and similar embarrassments are destined to spring up continually as the Cuban question grows—and it will grow, for it is the living question among the nations of the New World to-day.

The complication opens a field of vast extent for a truly American statesman, and we hope to see some one occupy it. With all her curious crotchets about and against us, we owe a debt to Spain that it would well become us to repay to her to-day in the hour of need of her new and freedom-impelled movement. She was one of the first of the nations of Europe to recognize our independence in days when the founders of our republic were beset with enemies, and doubt attended them on every hand. To-day she is in stress from the complications which attend both her home government and her administration in Cuba.

Let the United States propose that a truce shall be established between the belligerents in Cuba, and that commissioners shall be sent by both parties to Washington to see if some arrangement cannot be made between them, satisfactory alike to the honor of Spain and Cuba and consonant with the interests of both parties. That such a solution can be found we do not entertain a doubt, and when found it will contribute largely to the establishment of the new government now germinating in Spain and to the general interests of all the sister republics of America.

A WORD TO YOUNG CUBA.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Has it ever struck the Directory of the Cuban Junta in this city that there are—well, just say a few—too many young Cubans in this city for the benefit of their cause? In all the elegance of unexceptionable clothes, with fresh gloves and patent leather boots, they throng our fashionable assemblies, our leading hotels, and our public places of amusement.

We do not throw out this hint for any benefit likely to be derived by the fighing men of Cuba from any such assistance; because if the hearts of these pseudo-exiles were in the cause, they would long since have found their way to one of the camps of the patriot army. But the animadversions on the absenteeism of these young gentlemen are so frequent and so universal as to have become a byword.

We believe the subjects of these lines are principally from the larger cities, particularly from Havana, the sons of wealthy men, and utterly unused to the hard life and out-of-door exercise which is the habit of their compatriots of Camauegy and of the Eastern district. If, however, they cannot be induced to risk their lives for the liberation of their country, it would be as well to remove them from public view and public contempt.

The Cuban Junta and the Cuban ladies have proved that they are all that is required for the progress of the cause in this city.

To the front, Young Cuba, or vanish!

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. MARY E. FOX, by her next friend, vs. ADAM FOX, December Term, 1868, No. 8. In Divorce.

To ADAM FOX, respondent:—The depositions of witnesses in the above case on the part of the libellant will be taken before ISAAC S. ATKINSON, Esq., Examiner, at the office, No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, June 4, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where you may be present if you think proper. Personal service having failed on account of your absence.

JOHN ROBERTS,

5 18 15t Attorney pro Libellant.

ESTATE OF WASHINGTON BROWN, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of WASHINGTON BROWN, deceased, having been granted to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, without delay, to the office of the said Company, No. 304 WALNUT Street.

6 1 tuths8t CHARLES DUTILH, President.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00

$1,109,900 Par. Market value, $1,130,325·25

Cost, $1,093,604·26.

Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
Cash in bank $116,150·08	
Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
	$1,647,367·80

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CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
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UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

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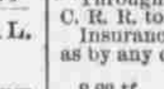
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN, will sail on THURSDAY, June 3, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,

2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.



ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmount	Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin .... $140 Second Cabin $85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin .... $145 Second Cabin $85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,

No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to

H. L. LEAF,

1 27½ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.



PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

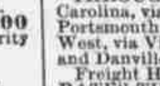
Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½



LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,

2 28½ Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.



NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

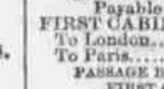
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South Wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1½



FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Paris, Saturday, June 5, at 1 P. M.

City of Baltimore, Saturday, June 12, at 1 P. M.

City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 15, at 11 A. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15, BROADWAY, N. Y.

or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,

4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.



NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,

No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent,

5 3½ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.



NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,

3 2½ No. 132 South Wharves.

FURNITURE, ETC.

JOHN F. FOREPAUGH & SON,

Successors to Richmond & Forepaugh,

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

NO. 40 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

5 7½ West Side, Philadelphia.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street. 5 5

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Examiners in the contested election case met yesterday, and resumed the taking of testimony.

—Mr. John T. Murray has been appointed a deputy by U. S. Marshal Gregory. Mr. Murray was an efficient sergeant of police for many years in the Seventh district.

—The Coroner was summoned yesterday afternoon to a house back of No. 739 Krider's alley, to hold an inquest on the body of Mary Webb, who was found dead.

—A woman, feeble with age, being seventy-six years old, had a hearing at the Central Station yesterday, charged with obtaining money upon the false representation that she was an inmate of the Penn Widows' Asylum. Several witnesses were examined, who testified to the false representations, but none of them could testify in respect to the receipt of money, and the case was postponed until other witnesses were subpœnaed.

—The journeymen stonecutters belonging to the Stonecutters' Association of Philadelphia are now on a strike for an advance in wages. They demand five dollars per day, for nine hours' work, and eight hours on Saturday. The wages at present are four dollars per day of nine hours. The men stopped work on Tuesday last, the employers having refused to grant the advance. The apprentices are also on a strike for nine hours as a day's labor instead of ten.

—Patrick Carroll fell out of a cart at Ninth and Thompson streets yesterday, and received severe injuries about the head. He was taken to No. 944 Percy street.

—Yesterday afternoon Emanuel Schaffer, 12 years old, was run over by a wagon at Amber and Cumberland streets, and was badly hurt. His parents reside at Brooks and Green streets.

—Margaretta Welsh, 25 years old, residing in Green court, near Shippen and Seventh streets, while washing window sash yesterday, broke a pane of glass and cut an artery in the wrist. She was taken to the hospital.

—Two young colored men, named James Moore and Middleton Hazle, were before Alderman Kerr yesterday, charged with daring street thefts. Several ladies testified that Moore had met them on the street, snatched their portemonnaies from their hands, and ran off with them. Sergeant McCarthy testified to the arrest. Hazle was arrested by Policeman Cody, and Lydia McStocker testified that the prisoner seized her portemonnaie, which was hanging by a chain to one of her arms, and escaped with it. Both the prisoners were committed for trial.

—The annual primary elections of the Republican party take place next Tuesday evening. One delegate is to be elected from each division to each of the following Conventions:—Coroner, City Treasurer, Recorder of Deeds, City Commissioner, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Prothonotary of the District Court, and in the First Senatorial district. There is also to be elected one delegate from each division to a Representative Convention, and two delegates from each division to a Ward Convention.

—A large meeting of carpet weavers was held last evening at Friendship Hall, Norris and Sepviva streets. Reports were received from a number of manufacturing establishments, a majority of whom were opposed to the price demanded by the weavers for their wages, 19, 20, and 20½ cents per yard, clear of winding, and an addition of two cents per yard when the employes pay for the winding. A motion prevailed that all weavers not receiving the full price demanded should quit work on Friday, and that a committee of three be appointed to ascertain how many looms are in use at the full price, and the same be published, and an invitation extended to all men working at the reduction to join in the strike.

—A fire broke out last evening in the second story of the building No. 68 N. Third street, occupied in the second and third stories by Charles Cawley, whip manufacturer, and in the basement and first floor by George W. Severin, dealer in tobacco. The fire did not extend beyond the room in which it originated, and did but little damage there. Mr. Cawley's stock was damaged by water, but to what extent could not be determined last night. His insurance of $3000 in the Guardian and Spectator will, it is thought, cover his loss. Mr. Severin's stock was damaged by water.

—A meeting of house-carpenters was held last evening in the hall at the northeast corner Broad and Arch streets, for the purpose of organizing unions in all parts of the city. Joseph Matlack presided and William H. Weller acted as Secretary. To facilitate the object, and in order that the different organizations may not clash, the city has been divided into five sections, in each of which a union will be formed. Reports of the various committees were received, showing a highly satisfactory progress of the movement, several of the new organizations having obtained rooms, and their rolls of members showing a gratifying increase. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the officers.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 138¼.

—Earthquake waves were seen yesterday in the bay at San Francisco.

—Commodore James P. Foster, U. S. N., died at Indianapolis yesterday.

—In one year the registered vote of Washington, D. C., has decreased 5200.

—The New York State Temperance Convention met yesterday at Syracuse.

—The graves of Confederate soldiers at Richmond were decorated yesterday.

—Secretary Stanton is in ill health, and will soon leave Washington for the North.

—Dennis Reen was yesterday convicted of the murder of his brother-in-law, at Boston.

—Elliott's mills, at Woonsocket, R. I., were bured on Tuesday night. Loss $100,000.

—A million dollars worth of bonds were bought yesterday by the Government in New York.

—The Republicans are confident of their ability to carry the Washington, D. C., city election.

—"American Girl" beat "Goldsmith Maid," and "Lucy," yesterday, at the Union Course, L. I.

—The New Hampshire Legislature convened yesterday. Governor Stearns will be inaugurated to-day.

—Yesterday the woman's suffrage movement in the Massachusetts Senate was defeated by a vote of 9 to 22.

—Yesterday the Custom House officers seized $40,000, found on the persons of two passengers on the steamer Java.

—A boat with nine men drifted over a cascade below the Rumford Falls, near Lewiston, Me. Three men were drowned.

—A bill placing the Boston police under the control of three commissioners is to be submitted to the Massachusetts Legislature.

—The three opening races of the spring meeting at Jerome Park, yesterday, were won by Passaic, R. W. Caulrous' bay filly, and Rapture.

—The annual Congress of the lager-beer brewers of the United States opened yesterday in Newark, N. J. Two hundred leading brewers were present.

—The widow of the late William McDonald, who was famous as the owner of "Flora Temple," was married, yesterday, to M. De Spyer, of Switzerland.

—The amounts issued by the Treasury Department to meet the expenses of the Government during the month of May were, for civil, miscellaneous, and foreign service, $3,551,600.

—William R. Sheldon has been arrested in New York, for complicity in setting fire to the stables on West Twenty-third street, some months ago, when so many valuable horses were burned.

—It is said that the Internal Revenue Bureau will decide against the claim made by certain parties to have cigars manufactured by convict labor in the penitentiaries of Pennsylvania.

—Plans to increase emigration to the South have been agreed upon by a convention of Southern men, at Montgomery, Ala., and a stock company will at once be formed to operate them.

—The suit of Mrs. Lowenthal against a Baltimore city passenger railway for $20,000 compensation for her husband, drowned in a car during the great flood, was decided yesterday in favor of the railway company.

—The Secretary of the Treasury sold, during the month of May, five millions of gold, for which he received seven millions in currency. He also purchased in that month $3,070,000 worth of bonds, at a premium of $700,000 in currency. Clear gain on the two transactions, $1,300,000, besides extinguishing over $3,000,000 of the national debt.

—Reports, which need confirmation, have been received at Washington that the despatches of Minister McMahon have been intercepted by the Brazilian and Argentine authorities. Also, that our Minister was at Asuncion on the 1st of April, and after that he joined Lopez. Conflicting rumors say that he is under the protection of the United States fleet at Asuncion.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

Afternoon Session of the Synod.

At the hour appointed yesterday afternoon, the President called the Convention to order, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Phelps, President of Hope College, of Holland, Michigan. The roll was then called, a large number of delegates answering to their names. The hour of devotional exercises having arrived, the members of the Synod united in singing the 100th Hymn, after which the 48th Psalm was read.

The Synod was then addressed by Rev. Dr. Eddy, followed with prayer by Rev. Dr. De Witt. Addresses were also made by Rev. John M. E. Horner. The devotional exercises were concluded with prayer by Rev. Dr. Paul De Van Cleve.

The business of the Synod was then commenced. Rev. William Gregg, from the Camden Presbyterian Church, was introduced, and addressed the Synod. At the conclusion of his remarks, the President of the Synod welcomed him to a seat among the members.

The report of the Superintendent of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick was then read, and referred to the Committee on the Professorate. The report of the Board of Superintendents of the Theological Seminary at Hope College was read, and referred to the same committee. The report of the Board of Foreign Missions was read by Rev. Dr. Ferris, Secretary, and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

The report of the treasurer was as follows:—Receipts, $91,999·87; expenditures, $90,577. The report stated that the Amoy Mission, in China, has four missionaries and sixteen native helpers. There are two self-sustaining churches, having four hundred and nine members, whose benevolent contributions amounted to $807·54. There are also two native pastors.

Arcot Mission has 7 missionaries, about 60 native helpers, 3 native pastors, and 534 members. The day school has 439 scholars. Boys' seminary, 47 pupils; girls' seminary, 46 pupils. The contributions amounted to $500. The Japan Mission has 4 missionaries, who have been engaged in teaching Government scholars. The missionaries report 7 baptisms during the year. The afternoon session was closed with prayer. In the evening the Synodical sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Porter.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of June, 1869:

Debt bearing coin interest:

Character of issue and rate of interest.	Amount outstanding.	Accrued interest.
Bonds, 5 per cent.,	$20,000,000 00	$416,666 67
Bonds, 5 per cent.,	7,022,000 00	146,291 70
Bonds, 1881, 6 per cent.,	18,415,000 00	460,375 00
Bonds, Oregon war, 1881, 6 per cent.,	945,000 00	27,625 00
Bonds, 1881, 6 per cent.,	189,317,400 00	4,732,935 00
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	514,771,600 00	2,573,858 00
Bonds, 1881, 6 per cent.,	75,000,000 00	1,875,000 00
Bonds, 10 40s, 5 per cent.,	194,567,300 00	2,432,091 24
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	3,882,500 00	19,412 50
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	125,561,300 00	627,805 50
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	203,327,250 00	1,016,636 25
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	332,998,950 00	8,324,973 75
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	379,534,450 00	9,488,361 25
Bonds, 5 20s, 6 per cent.,	42,539,350 00	1,063,483 75
	$2,107,882,100 00	$33,201,516 61
Coupons payable May 1, 1869, not presented for payment,		5,860,486 50
		$39,062,003 11
Less amount paid in advance,		585,441 00
		$38,476,562 11

Debt bearing interest in lawful money:

Certificates, 3 per cent.,	$53,075,000 00	$1,051,500 00
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent.,	14,000,000 00	175,000 00
	$67,075,000 00	$1,236,500 00

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity:

Character of issue and rate of interest.	Amount outstanding.	Accrued interest.
Bonds, 6 per cent.,	$6,000 00	$360 00
Bonds, 6 per cent.,	36,250 00	2,175 00
Bonds, 6 per cent.,	89,850 00	4,043 25
Bonds, Texas indemnity, 5 per cent.,	242,000 00	12,100 00
Treasury notes, 1 mill to 6 per cent.,	104,511 64	3,135 35
Treasury notes, 5@5½ per cent.,	2,400 00	120 00
Treasury notes, 6 per cent.,	3,300 00	198 00
Treasury notes, 3 year 7 3 10 per cent.,	35,000 00	2,555 00
Treasury notes, 1 and 2-year 5 per cent.,	340,492 00	17,024 60
Certificates of indebtedness, 6 per cent.,	12,000 00	720 00
Compound interest notes, 6 per cent.,	2,956,330 00	573,531 93
Temporary loan, 4, 5 and 6 per cent.,	183,610 00	7,658 55
Treasury notes, 3 years, 7 3-10 per cent.,	1,407,100 00	102,718 30
	$5,421,863 64	$726,339 95

Debt bearing no interest:

Demand notes,	$122,812 50
U. S. legal tenders,	355,936,431 50
Postal currency, Fractional currency,	33,452,323 40
Gold certificates of deposit,	23,340,720 00
	$412,852,287 40

Recapitulation of debt bearing coin interest:

Bonds at 5 per cent.,	$27,022,000 00
Bonds at 5 per cent., 10 40s,	194,569,300 00
Bonds of 1881, at 6 per cent.,	283,677,400 00
5 20 bonds, at 6 per cent.,	1,602,615,400 00
Amount outstanding,	$2,107,882,100 00
Interest,	$38,476,562 11

Debt bearing interest in lawful money:

Certificates, 3 per cent. interest,	$53,075,000 00
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent. interest,	14,000,000 00
Amount outstanding,	67,075,000 00
Interest,	1,236,500 00

Debt bearing no interest:

Demand and legal tender notes,	$356,059,244 00
Postal and fractional currency,	33,452,323 40
Certificates of gold deposited,	23,340,720 00
Amount outstanding,	412,852,278 40

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity:

Amount outstanding,	$5,421,863 64
Interest,	726,339 95

Total debt:

Principal outstanding,	$2,593,231 251 04
Interest accrued,	41,024,843 05
Total debt, principal and interest,	$2,633,670,653 10

Amount in Treasury:

Coin in the Treasury	$81,839,469 42
Currency,	19,984,555 07
Amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fund in the Treasury,	$2,505,412,613 12
Decrease of public debt during the past month,	13,384,779 97
Decrease since March 1, 1869,	$20,050,646 89

Bonds issued to the Union Pacific Railroad Company and branches, interest payable in lawful money:

Character of issue and rate of interest.	Amount outstanding.	Accrued interest, not yet paid.
Union Pacific 6 per cent. bonds,	$25,998,000	$669,959 00
Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern division,	6,303,000	157,575 00
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad,	1,628,320	40,708 00
Central Pacific Railroad,	2,362,000	52,352 27
Do. do.	20,427,000	467,492 98
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad,	1,600,000	40,000 00
Western Pacific Railroad,	320,000	8,020 00
Totals,	$58,638,320	$1,436,098 25

Interest paid by the United States,	$3,310,053 25
Of this amount the United States has received from transportation, &c., the sum of	1,411,188 29
Balance due,	3,334,963 21

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department, on June 1, 1869.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, June 2.—It is officially announced that the Queen's birthday is to be celebrated at Madrid. General O'Donnell, while speaking in the Cortes against the proposed reduction of the army, was seized with apoplexy, and died in the chamber.

The Cortes is engaged in signing the constitution, which will be promulgated on the 6th instant.

MADRID, June 2.—The Constituent Cortes, last night, finally adopted the new constitution by a vote of 214 to 55. After the vote was declared, Figueras, amid enthusiasm, announced that the Republicans, though opposed to the monarchical clauses of the constitution, would support and follow them. A motion made by the Republicans, that the standing army be reduced from 85,000 to 25,000, was lost by a vote of 173 against 56. Admiral Topete informed the Cortes that 600 political prisoners from Cuba, now at Fernando Po, would soon be transported to the Canaries.

PARIS, June 2.—General Dix, the retiring American minister, at the banquet last night, regretted that he was compelled to separate from his countrymen in Paris, and referred to the many erroneous impressions with respect to the United States. He said the true mission of that country was to subdue the wilderness and convert it to the abode of civilization. He traced the succession of events leading the colonists from the valleys of the Atlantic first to the basin of the Mississippi, and thence to Colorado and California; still another century would be required to complete the work. The policy of America was not war, but improvement; not devastation, but fraternity; not aggression, for the accession of territory was certain by friendly arrangements and not by injustice or violence.

HAVANA, June 2.—The property confiscated between April 19 and June 1 produced $70,000. The city is terribly excited since yesterday. Volunteers are arming, and serious riots are expected. A heavy engagement has taken place between the bays of Nifre and Baros. The official report announces that four cannon have been captured by the filibusters.

HAVANA, June 2.—The agitation in the city has partially abated. Dulce resigned this morning, and Dow Esperier is acting as Captain General, and will continue to do so until the arrival of Caballero de Rodas.

The city is tranquil, but disorder threatens to break out at any moment. The volunteers are greatly incensed at General Pelaze, who has disappeared. A feeling of great anxiety prevails in the city. The Vascongade volunteers arrived in port to-day.

LONDON, June 2.—The Times, reviewing the correspondence between the English and American governments on the Alabama claims, &c., says: "Although we were well aware of the frankness and desire for a good understanding, which characterized two successive British governments, we knew not the lengths to which conciliation was actually carried, and how completely it was their own propositions and their own acts which the Americans repudiated through their Senate. When we compare the spirit of America with the conceding temper of England, and consider that all that was yielded was insufficient to prevent the rejection of the treaty, we despair of the success of any negotiation in which England maintains a due regard for her own rights and honor."

LONDON, June 2.—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Seely urged that in future contracts for carrying mails to the United States be made for no longer time than three years, and that payments for service be regulated by the amount of mails carried. He advocated ocean penny postage, and hoped negotiations would be entered into with the United States for its establishment.

The Marquis of Huntington defended the late mail contracts. Although he sympathized with Mr. Seely's sentiments, he was opposed to his proposals, which, if carried into effect, would tend to uncertainty in the service and to disinclination on the part of the steamship companies to compete with each other. He thought the present contracts would be the last which would be made with a fixed subsidy, but was altogether doubtful of the success of any negotiations for the establishment of penny postage across the Atlantic. The theme was then dropped.

Mr. Moore moved that a special committee be appointed to inquire into the treatment of untried Irish political prisoners.

Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, believed the complaints made of the ill treatment of these prisoners were exaggerated, but he thought political prisoners awaiting trial should be held under the supervision of government officers, and not kept in county jails.

After remarks from Mr. Gray and Maguire, condemning the present system of holding untried prisoners in confinement, the House divided on the motion, and refused to appoint the committee—20 against 84.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·30	MOON RISES	1·10
SUN SETS	7·28	HIGH WATER	9·06

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, GEO. MORRISON COATES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	May 8
Hibernian	Liverpool	New York	May 13
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	May 14
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	May 19
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	May 22
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	May 22
Bellona	London	New York	May 22
Ohio	Southampton	Baltimore	May 22

FOR EUROPE.

Malta	New York	Liverpool	June 3
America	New York	Bremen	June 3
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 5
Dacien	New York	Glasgow	June 5
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	June 5
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	June 5
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	June 5
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	June 7
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	June 8
Java	New York	Liverpool	June 9
C. of Limerick	New York	Antwerp	June 9
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	June 12
Bellona	New York	London	June 15
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	June 16

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June 3
Eagle	New York	Havana	June 3
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	June 5
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	June 5
Crescent City	New York	New Orleans	June 5
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	June 10
City of Mexico	New York	Havana & V. Cruz	June 18
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav.	June 19

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr D. Everett, Jones, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Geo. Kilburn, Stanley, Newport, R. I., G. C. Morris.
Schr Teazer, Henley, Rockport, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Ann S. Roe, Hooper, Augusta, Me., David Cooper.
Schr B. F. Brainerd, Anderson, Fall River, do.
Schr J. A. Crocker, Currier, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Nadab, Cheney, Boston via New Castle, Del., Captain.
Schr I. V. McCabe, Pickup, Baltimore.
Schr E. B. Wharton, Johnson, Georgetown.
Schr Anna Barton, Frink, Alexandria.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Ital. brig La Rachel, Cafiero, 81 days from Messina, with fruit to N. Hellings & Bro.
Br. brig Eliza, Clark, 10 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Isaac Baker, Purvere, 7 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Schr J. B. Myers, Elwood, 4 days from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Eugenia, Haws, 3 days from Newport, R. I., with fish to captain.
Schr Foaming Sea, James, 2 days from Norfolk, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr J. Wilson, Conley, 6 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Gen. Banks, Rider, from Boston.
Schr Margaret Powell, Benton, from Hartford.
Schr Lancaster, Williams, from Boston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 3.—The following boats left for Philadelphia this morning:—
Susquehanna, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
A. Page, Son & Co., with lumber, for Newark.
Woolverton & Tinsman, with lumber to John J. Woolverton.
Minnehaha, with grain and bark to Hoffman & Kennedy.
Niagara, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Dodge Mills No. 3, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.
Gen. Seigel, with lumber to Woolverton & Tinsman.
George Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
A. G. Postelwait, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
F. W. Leran, with lumber to D. W. Taylor & Co.
Nelly and Johnny, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
New Era and Bard, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Five barges leave in tow to-night westward, to wit:—
Three light, for Baltimore.
One, with gas retorts, for Philadelphia.
One, with iron ore, for Bridgeton, N. J.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—
Carry M. Niles; Alvin Clark; Yuba; C. V. Houghton; and Velocipede, all with coal, for New York.
Harvest Moon, for Newport, Del.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 1st inst.
Barque Wm. Van Name, Craig, at Havre 19th ult., from New York.
Barque Olbers, Dieke, sailed from Bremerhaven 18th ult., for Baltimore, not for Philadelphia.
Barque Jeannette, French, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pernambuco 29th ult.
Barque Iddo Kimball, Delano, hence, at Rio Janeiro 15th April via Pensacola, for Montevideo, leaky.
Brig Minnie Abbie, Harding, hence, below Boston 1st instant.
Schr American Eagle, McFarland, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 28th ult.
Schr F. L. Potter, Small, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pensacola 24th ult.
Schrs James Satterthwait, Long; Samuel Castner, Robinson; and D. S. Siner, Huntley, sailed from Alexandria 31st ult., for Boston.
Schr A. Heaton, hence for Wareham, at New London 31st ult.
Schr Emma P. Douglass, Ellis, hence, at Newport 30th ultimo.
Schr Annie M. Edwards, Henson, hence, was going up to Richmond 1st inst.
Schrs S. R. Thomas, Arnold, for Boston; W. W. Griffing, Griffing, for Hartford; J. W. Hine, Lane, for do.; Success, Richards, for Providence; and J. Tinker, Stanley, all from Philadelphia, passed through Hell Gate 1st inst.

MISCELLANY.

During a squall at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, schr Emma M. Fox, Case, from Fall River for Philadelphia, while at anchor in Newport harbor, dragged foul of fishing schr Frank, of Boothbay, tearing the latter's mainsail and breaking mainboom.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received at this office, that from the 1st day of April, 1869, a light would be exhibited from a tower on the point called Ras el Kalia, at Tipaza, Algeria. The light is a fixed green light, elevated 102 feet above the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 4 miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order. The tower is built of stone. Position, lat. 36 deg. 35 min. 48 sec. N., long. 2 deg. 28 min. 15 sec. east from Greenwich.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., May 21, 1869.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
12§ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12§

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 18 30t Treasurer.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t] Treasurer.
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS deposited at RETTEW'S LOAN OFFICE, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, which have remained over the legal time, are hereby notified to call at the S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and FILBERT Streets, and pay charges on the same, or they will be sold at auction at No. 227 South street, on Monday, June 7th, at 9 o'clock. 5 26 10t*

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1248, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 20, 1857, for $1700. New Loan due January 1, 1886. Original lost in fire. Richmond, Va., in 1865. BAIN & BRO.,
4 30ftu3m Portsmouth, Va.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1tf

BOARDING.—VACANT IN A FEW DAYS, Two fine Second-story Rooms, with private bath, etc. Also, fine Rooms on Third Floor, No. 1403 WALNUT Street. 6 1 6t*

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
3 8§
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5§ No. 434 RACE Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
4 2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22§
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27§

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

DRY GOODS.

GOOD BLACK SILKS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
BELLOWS DRAP IMPERIAL.
DE CACHEMIRE DE SOIE.
DOUBLE CHAIN GROS GRAIN.
WIDOWS' SILKS, NO GLOSS.
BLACK SATINS FOR TRIMMINGS,
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.

STRIPES AND MIXTURES FOR SUITS.
EYRE & LANDELL.

MAGNIFICENT ORGANDIES AND LAWNS.
EYRE & LANDELL.

LLAMA LACE POINTS, OLGAS, BOURNOUS, JACKETS, FISCHUES.
FULL LINE OF SPRING SHAWLS.
4 3 stuth3m EYRE & LANDELL.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27§rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115
LADIES' EMPORIUM.
NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).
Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Coteil, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.
Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

GLOUCESTER TERRA COTTA WORKS
DIXEY & CO.
STORE AND OFFICE
NO. 122 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE ARCH,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DOUBLE GLAZED VITRIFIED
DRAIN PIPES,
With Branches, Bends, Sleeves, Traps, etc.
DRAINING TILE, PAVEMENT TILE,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY TOPS,
HOT-AIR FLUES,
HOPPERS,
GARDEN VASES,
STATUARY, ETC.
OWNERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS
Will consult their interests by giving us a call.
Having a large supply of all kinds constantly on hand, and delivered at the shortest notice.
Respectfully soliciting your orders, we are, yours
5 3tf DIXEY & CO.

SOFA BED.

HOVER'S PATENT
COMBINATION SOFA BED
is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
1 26 tuths6m No 0 South SECOND Street.

DYEING AND PRINTING.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 752 BROADWAY, New York.
This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [3 11 thstu§
NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Venetian Blinds & Window Shades.
Large and fine assortment at low prices.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. [5 11 1m
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS, REPAIRING, ETC

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—KELLOGG.—
MISS KELLOGG'S
GRAND FAREWELL TO PHILADELPHIA.
MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
will appear for the last time in this city in Rossini's charming comic opera,
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA,
Rosina...Miss Clara Louise Kellogg
Count Almaviva...Signor Boetti
Figaro...Signor Reina
Don Basilio...Signor N. Barili
Dr. Bartolo...Signor Susini
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director...Mr. S. BEHRENS
Admission, $1; Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.
Seats now at the Academy, and Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
J. E. McDONOUGH...Manager.
LAST WEEK OF
ELISE HOLT'S
ENGLISH BURLESQUE TROUPE.
Revival of
LUCRETIA BORGIA;
OR,
LA GRANDE DOCTRESE.
WILLIAM H. DONALDSON and H. GILBERT, who will make a
VELOCIPEDE ASCENSION
from the stage to the gallery, a feat never before attempted.
SATURDAY—MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins quarter to 8 o'clock.
LAST NIGHTS OF MR. JOHN COLLINS,
TO-NIGHT (Thursday), June 3,
Power's Great Drama,
RORY O'MORE.
Rory, with songs...Mr. COLLINS
Concluding with JENNY LIND.
Mr. CRAIG and MISS DAVENPORT.
Friday—Benefit of Mr. COLLINS.
Saturday—THE MARBLE HEART.
Monday—BLACK AND WHITE.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.—
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 3,
FOURTH NIGHT
of the world-renowned Comedian,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
who will appear as
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Dion Boucicault's great Drama of
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the brilliant engagement of the great favorite and popular artiste,
MISS SUSAN GALTON,
in the great hit of the season,
FLORETTE THE CRICKET,
Cricket...Miss SUSAN GALTON
CRICKET MATINEE SATURDAY.

FOX'S AMERICAN, WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH. Open 7·30. Overture, 8 o'clock.
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD ENGAGED.
SISTERS LETTA and ROSA, the greatest and most wonderful Gymnasts, EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
JOE EMMETT as "Rip Van Winkle," "The African Wizard," "Troubled Dutchman."
THE DASHWOOD SISTERS and Master CLARENCE.

PRIVATE CLASSICAL SOIREE
BY
CARL GAERTNER'S VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL SOCIETY,
at the Drawing-Room,
SEVENTEENTH Street, above Chesnut.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 5, 1869, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets...$2
Tickets for sale only at CARL GAERTNER'S Private Office, at the American Conservatory of Music, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets. 6 3 2t*

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.—The Forty-sixth Annual Spring Exhibition of Paintings, Sculpture, &c., is now open.
Admission, 25c.; Season Tickets, 50c. [4 26 39t
Open from 9 A. M. to 6½ P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

GYMNASIUM, CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH Streets, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, is now open DAY and EVENING. Lessons given in Sparring and Fencing. Call in person or send for circular.
3 6 stuth3mo PROF. L. LEWIS.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.
The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.,
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
3 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—
This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and
3 17§ No. 818 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—
We are prepared to furnish English imported
ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT
In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS." No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 3 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COORFER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

NORNY'S
TASTELESS
FRUIT PRESERVING POWDER,
Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
ZANE, NORNY & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
5 29 1m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1869.

BRITISH BLUSTER ABOUT THE ALABAMA TREATY.

New evidences of the commingled alarm, disappointment, and rage caused in Great Britain by the contemptuous rejection of the Alabama treaty and the accompanying speech of Senator Sumner, continue to be forwarded, not only by the cable telegrams which briefly summarize the news from day to-day, but also by the foreign mails, which give in detail the speeches and arguments of leading British statesmen and journals. This continued excitement can only be explained by the peculiar interests involved and the present position of parties in England. One of the clauses of the Alabama treaty provided for the adjustment of all outstanding claims between the two countries, and it was distinctly understood that we were to receive no compensation for the destruction of our vessels, unless we agreed to pay all demands against our own Government which a mixed commission might pronounce valid. The most imposing British claim of this character is the Confederate loan taken by British sympathizers with the Rebellion, and no better evidence of the supposed effect of the Alabama treaty upon this investment is needed than the fact that it advanced materially in value at the London Stock Exchange—we believe about ten per cent.—as soon as the nature of the Johnson-Clarendon diplomacy became generally known. The lords and Lairds, who so foolishly contributed millions of pounds sterling to the needy treasury of the Confederacy, imagined that a plan had been devised whereby the people of the United States would be compelled to reimburse their losses. Now, however, since this nation respectfully but firmly declines to foot the bill run up for its destruction, great is the confusion, consternation, and disappointment of the Confederate bondholders at finding their desperate financial prospects rendered more desperate than ever. Then the shipping merchants of Great Britain, naturally alarmed at the terrible injuries they would suffer, if in a rebellion of a British colony America fitted out Alabamas to prey on English commerce, are disheartened at the failure to cancel on cheap terms their own precedent, and to hold us under bonds not to imitate their example.

Aside from these considerations, the necessities of British partisanship have materially increased the prevailing agitation. The Tories are out of power, and, badly whipped by the Whigs on the old issues, they are industriously seeking a new one. Nothing would suit their purpose better than a war with America, provided they could find a decent pretext for such a conflict. When John Bull goes forth to fight his neighbors he marshals his forces under a Tory banner. When peace prevails, and the people have time and opportunity to reflect upon their wrongs, and to calmly review the monstrosities embodied in the standard British policy, their sense of justice compls them to make some advance in the path of progress, and to move forward, even though it be by inches, under Whig leadership. At this moment the rival British politicians are cautiously fighting their own battle over our shoulders. The Whigs are restrained from a manly and straightforward recognition of our rights by the fear that the Tories will get up a hue and cry that they are bartering away the rights and honor of the nation. The Tories, on the other hand, anxious as they may be for a war, cannot afford to jeopardize commercial and manufacturing interests without giving a plausible reason for extreme measures. They content themselves for the present with saying, "See what a quarrelsome and ungracious pack these Yankees are! We offered them everything they could in justice demand when we were in power. In no event should they receive a single new concession. Since they are not satisfied with our magnanimous proffers, all further demands must be sternly resisted, and, if need be, we are ready to welcome another war." The Whigs adopt a more insidious tone. They deplore the rejection of the treaty. They attack certain portions of Mr. Sumner's speech, and make labored arguments to prove that some of its positions are untenable; they stoutly assert that in no event will they accede to unreasonable demands; but they generally unite in the opinion that peaceful discussion of the question is by no means exhausted; that human wisdom was not all embodied in the Alabama treaty; and that if war is to come, America and not Great Britain must be the active aggressor.

The feeling last referred to is well displayed in various articles published in THE TELEGRAPH yesterday. The London *News*, a leading Whig journal, in referring to Mr. Motley's arrival in London, rejoices that a difficult question will now be removed "from the region of unofficial debate and rhetorical exaggeration into that of a business statement and diplomatic negotiation;" while the London *Star* (John Bright's organ), referring to the same subject, alleges that "England loves peace, and that a determination to do justice animates the Ministry." Mr. Forster, who is connected with the present Cabinet, while he combated in his recent speech many of Mr. Sumner's arguments, at the same time expressed a profound conviction that there would be no war, and that "if there be danger at all, it is danger in America."

On the other hand, the Tory disposition to pick a quarrel is displayed in the boast of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that "America has backed down before British pluck"—an assertion as insulting as it is untrue; and the labored attempt of Sir Francis Head to revive reminiscences connected with the Canada rebellion, whatever may be the intention, has the same effect of reviving old animosities. If the dead past is to be raked up, we will begin to think of the employment of savages to scalp and slaughter white Americans in the last two wars with Great Britain, and of the wanton destruction of the Capitol buildings by British troops.

THE ADOPTION OF THE SPANISH CONSTITUTION.

If there is any merit in deliberation, the Spanish Government of the future ought to be a model of its kind. The new constitution has finally been adopted by the Constituent Cortes by the large vote of 214 to 55, and the first great step towards a reorganization may therefore be said to be complete. It cannot be charged that this action of the Cortes has been hasty or ill-advised: the whole subject has been discussed thoroughly in all its phases, and the new constitution, if its provisions are carried out in a proper spirit, ought to cause a revival of that old Castilian spirit that at one time made Spain the foremost nation in the world.

Contrary to the rumors that had been circulated to the contrary, the Republican members of the Cortes did not refuse to give in their adherence to the will of the majority, but through one of their leaders they announced that, although opposed to the monarchical clauses of the Constitution, they would support and follow them. This is the only course that patriotic men could take under the circumstances, and if the Republicans will give a steady adherence to the new Government, they can do much to check any tendencies towards despotism and materially advance the cause of liberty.

One great difficulty still remains to be surmounted, and that is the choice of a suitable person to fill the vacant throne. Among all the candidates who have been mentioned, there is not one that can be considered as exactly the right man for the place; and if in choosing a king the old traditions of royalty are adhered to, it will be almost impossible to find among the reigning families of Europe a prince who will combine the essentials of blue blood and brains, and who, if personally unobjectionable, will not be fettered by his family connections. As the Spaniards, however, have managed tolerably well for a good while without either a king or constitution, they can perhaps get along for some time to come without a prince upon the throne as the figure-head of the ship of state.

The future prosperity of Spain, and her only security against a relapse into a despotism as onerous, if not as contemptible, as that of Isabella II, will be in the education of the people and the perfect freedom of religion. Priestcraft has been the bane of the country ever since the times of Ferdinand and Isabella; and the only way in which the influence of the clergy in politics can be prevented is by a school system, a free press, and an immunity for all shades of religious belief. It is to these points that patriotic Spaniards will have to direct their attention, and in their advocacy and defense all the energies of the Republicans should be directed.

SUCH IS FAME.

THE New York *Herald* has discovered that this city has sustained a great loss in the death of "Dr. Rush, Health Officer of Philadelphia!" The *Herald*, however, thinks that the deceased is better dead than alive; in fact, that his chief claim to fame consists in the fact that he is dead, and "commends his example in this respect to health officers elsewhere," not because in dying he became a public benefactor by bequeathing an immense fortune to a public institution, but because in his will he fulminated against those "teachers of disjointed thinking, the daily newspapers"—from which it infers that his brains were altogether too addled for the brains of a health officer. Now the occasion of all this muddling by the *Herald* consists in the fact that Swinburne is the health officer of New York, and the *Herald* thinks that Swinburne's brains are in quite as addled a condition as were those of the late health officer of our own city. Of course, we know even less about this man Swinburne than the *Herald* does about Dr. Rush. There is, indeed, a Swinburne known to fame, a certain poetaster whose brains, we had supposed, were anything but addled, and whom we had been led to believe was and still is a subject of her Britannic Majesty. Yet we will not venture to question the superior knowledge of the *Herald*, but will join with it in lamenting the miserable fate of New York in being subjected, in matters of health, to the addled sway of such a little, limping, inactive, and unintellectual antediluvian as the author of "Laus Veneris" and "Atalanta in Calydon." Moreover, we will unite with the *Herald* in pressing upon the attention of Swinburne the example of our late health officer, and urge upon him the expediency and wisdom of forthwith giving up the ghost. Like Dr. Rush, he will then become "a health officer who has made himself famous by dying."

A NOBLE CHARITY.

MR. W. W. CORCORAN has supplemented his handsome donation of pictures for the formation of a national art gallery at Washington by an act of munificent charity which is even more praiseworthy. He has established a "Home for Indigent Widows," to be dedicated to the memory of his deceased wife, which, with the buildings and grounds connected with them, will cost $200,000 or more. It is designed to provide neat and comfortable quarters for sixty widows of officers, clerks, and other public servants, who may be in need of assistance, and the management of the institution is to be placed in the hands of five Washington ladies. Mr. Corcoran's long residence at the national capital has impressed upon him the necessity of just such a charity, and the class of persons whom he proposes to relieve are, as a rule, eminently worthy. Many officers of the Government who have served the public faithfully for a long series of years on small salaries leave their families in absolute want, and this "Home" will be a grateful retreat for women who in their old age find themselves suddenly left destitute and unable to work, even if work is obtainable. Mr. Corcoran during the Rebellion was well known as a Rebel sympathizer, but charity covers a multitude of sins, and, in view of such a noble use of his great wealth, we can afford to forget the past.

THE INIQUITY of the system of licensed gambling which has so long prevailed upon the continent of Europe is gradually making an impression upon the legislators of the petty sovereignties by which it has been principally tolerated. Several of the insignificant German duchies, whose chief glory and main source of revenue have consisted in their licensed gambling dens, have passed laws abolishing the system, the date for carrying these laws into effect being usually placed some years into the future. And now Belgium has followed their example, the Chamber of Representatives of that country having voted recently that the gaming tables at Spa shall be suppressed on and after October 31, 1872. If the Belgian Chamber had been true to the best interests of their country, and especially to those of the thousands of strangers who frequent the Spa every year, it would not have postponed the overthrow of the institution more than three years; but it will be better to be rid of it then than not at all.

THE GRAND ANNEXATION POLICY of Bismarck has contributed not a little to the glory and nominal strength of Prussia, but the people of all the petty sovereignties which have been absorbed are not entirely acquiescent in the new order of things. A short time since an election for deputy to the North German Parliament was held in Hanover, and it is announced that, out of about 16,000 votes, M. Ewald, an avowed partisan of the dethroned King, obtained 8845, or more than one-half, while only 3970 were given to the candidate of the Liberal national party. The new deputy was formerly a professor in the University of Gottingen, and will probably be found, on his entrance in the Parliament of the Confederation, a formidable opponent of Count Von Bismarck and his policy of suppression.

OBITUARY.

Captain William H. West.

On the 26th of May last, Captain William H. West, well known in this city, and of fame upon the waters, died at sea. He was a son of Captain West, for many years commander of the Pacific, one of the Collins line of steamers. In the early periods of his life the deceased sailed from this port, successively commanding, and most ably, skilfully, and satisfactorily, a number of vessels. When the tocsin of rebellion sounded, he entered the United States Volunteer Navy, receiving the commission of Lieutenant. The United States supply steamer Massachusetts was commanded by him for two years, and while upon her quarter-deck he increased his previous reputation as a brave and efficient officer. When the war closed he quitted the navy, and was tendered the command of the steamship Quaker City, running between New York and Charleston. Upon this vessel he did a gallant and noble deed. It will be remembered that he it was who rescued the passengers and crew of the steamship which was burned off Cape Hatteras in the year 1867. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company next offered him a position in its service, and he died while in command of the Golden City. His body will be brought to this city for interment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS.—DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, and by druggists everywhere. 5 18uthsly

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL of NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Fine floral decorations, excellent singing, dialogues. Addresses by the Pastor, Superintendent, and Rev. A. A. WILLITS. Admission, 25 cents.

DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth absolutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, inserts the best teeth, and makes no charge for extracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth are inserted at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. 5 15 1mip

VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.

FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and
1 30stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

FLORAL FESTIVAL AND PROMENADE Concert at HORTICULTURAL HALL, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Afternoons and Evenings, the 8th and 9th of June, by the LADIES' AID SOCIETY of the new Baptist Church, corner of BROAD and SPRUCE Streets. Open from 2 to 10½ o'clock, P. M.
Promenade concert at 8 o'clock. Germania Orchestra.
Season tickets, 50 cents. Single tickets, 25 cents; for sale at C. W. A. Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street; J. T. Shinn's, S. W. corner Broad and Spruce streets, and at the hall. 6 2 7t

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." 12 4 tu th f s6
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
June 2, 1869.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, held June 1, 1869, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:—
Whereas, Our co-Trustee, STEPHEN COLWELL, Esq., has conveyed his large and very valuable library upon subjects of social science to five of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, upon a trust that will enable them to transfer the library to the University upon certain reasonable and proper conditions: therefore be it
Resolved, That the thanks of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania be presented to STEPHEN COLWELL, for this munificent contribution to the service of science and humanity.
By order of the Board.
1t CADWALADER BIDDLE, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

P-P-P-P-P-PR-PRO-PRO-PRO-CLAMATION
FROM
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

BIG BUSINESS!
It's a mighty undertaking,
The business of clothes making,
At the
GREAT BROWN HALL.

GIGANTIC STOCK!
Though our sales have been tremendous,
Our stock is still stupendous,
At the
GREAT BROWN HALL.

STYLISH!
Our styles were never neater;
Our stock can't be completer,
At the
GREAT BROWN HALL.

CHEAP!
And the people know the fact is,
Selling cheap is still our practice,
At the
GREAT BROWN HALL.

COME ON!
And we have for each new comer
Most delightful clothes for summer
At the
GREAT BROWN HALL.

WE KEEP ON!
And we mean to keep on, telling
How monstrous cheap we're selling
At the
GREAT BROWN HALL.

THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON TO YOU.
Gentlemen, for the warm weather,
Come and buy our Cool Clothes,
Cheap for Cash.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Great Brown Hall,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., DREXEL, HARJES & Co.,
New York. Paris. (3 10 4p

TO TOURISTS.
E. R. LEE,
NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
WILL OPEN THIS DAY
300 Dozen Oriza Xtract,
WARRANTED GENUINE.
LE GRAND XTRACT.
Our customers will remember its quality, we having had a VERY LARGE quantity of it some year and a half ago.
The assortment comprises the NEWEST and most delicious ODORS. We are
SOLE IMPORTER FOR
LE GRAND XTRACT
In the United States, except New Orleans and California, and guarantee its quality equal if not better than Lubin's, at half the price.
Also, 100 dozen XTRACT (French) in stone jugs.
Also, largest assortment of LINEN FANS in the market.
6 3 4t E. R. LEE.

GEORGE C. BOWER,
OF SIXTH AND VINE STREETS,
Will Open his New Drug Store,
No. 406 CHESNUT Street,
Under the Western Bank,
ON SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 5,
With a full and complete assortment of
FRESH MEDICINES,
English, French, and American Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet.
Mr. BOWER will also make a specialty in manufacturing SODA WATER, on the latest improved principle, which insures to lovers of this refreshing and healthful beverage freedom from all apprehensions of impurity.
SYRUPS manufactured from the *juice of the fruit only*.
The Artificial Waters of Vichy, Kissingen, and Saratoga will be kept on draught, drawn from ice cold fountains.
No. 406 CHESNUT STREET,
6 3 Under the Western Bank.

PIANOS, ETC.

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 2m

CHICKERING
Grand Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
5 22 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS.
PIANO FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
4 3 stuth 2m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S
PHILADELPHIA GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS
are universally acknowledged to be the *best* instruments made, and have been awarded the *highest premiums* at all the principal Exhibitions ever held in the country. Our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to offer *great inducements*. Call at our beautiful warerooms, No. 1103 Chesnut street, and examine our extensive stock of *Superior Rosewood Pianos*.
THE BURDETT ORGAN.
P. S.—We have secured the agency for the sale of the *Celebrated Burdett Organ*. It has no rival. The superiority of these instruments over all others is so great that we *challenge contradiction*. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.
The Grand Piano selected by Mrs. Lincoln for the White House eight years ago is now at our warerooms on exhibition, where it will be shown to any one having a desire to see this *historic relic*.
N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. Send for Descriptive Circular.
SCHOMACKER PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.,
6 1 tf 1103 Chesnut street

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—VERY FINELY SITUATED Building Site on School House Lane, within five minutes' walk of the R. R. station, 18, 13 or 5 acres, to suit purchasers. These properties command a fine view, and are bordered by the lands of the Park Extension and by beautiful country seats. D. WAGNER, Jr.,
5 28 6t 33 South THIRD Street.

FOR SALE—AT MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., a new frame House, 9 rooms, side yard and large garden; a very desirable location; only twenty minutes' ride via C. and B. Railroad Co.; frequent trains; also, a number of desirable Building Lots. Apply at No. 26 N. DELAWARE Avenue, 5 29 6t

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a fine and commodious House, with ornamental grounds. Address
J. C. TEN EYCK, MOUNT HOLLY, or
5 22stuth12t] E. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St.

TO RENT.

TO RENT BY THE YEAR, OR FOR SIX months, the handsome country residence of a gentleman about sailing for Europe. Ten miles from Philadelphia, ten minutes' walk from Grundy Creek Station, Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad. All modern conveniences. In complete order and repair. Apply No. 213 S. FOURTH Street. 6 3 3t*

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 5 26 12t*

TO LET—A BOX STALL IN A CLUB Stable, near Seventeenth and Walnut, until November 1, on reasonable terms. Apply No. 105 S. FRONT Street. 6 1 3t

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A THREE-story WAREHOUSE, BROAD Street, above Race, Nos. 207 and 209. Lot 40x100. Suitable for a Factory, Mill, or Storehouse. Apply on the premises. 1t*

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.
A solid, safe, and reliable Company.
Assets over two million dollars (2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.
A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.
Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are invited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office,
Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Streets.
6 3 thswlm B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.
EXECUTORS' SPECIAL ADJOURNED SALE, Estate of Edwin A. Stevens, Esq., deceased. 186 very desirable lots Camden, N. J.
On Monday,
June 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 186 desirable lots in the city of Camden, N. J., situate between Mickle and Hamilton, Second and West streets, late the property of Edwin A. Stevens, Esq., deceased.
For full particulars see plan, which may be had at the auction rooms.
Sale will commence at 12 o'clock precisely. 6 3 3t

OPENING NEW PATTERNS OF TABLE GLASSWARE,
EVERY DAY, AT
TYNDALE & MITCHELL'S,
3 20 stuth3mrp NO. 707 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

GLORIOUS NEWS FOR THE LADIES.
EPSTEIN & HAINES,
No. 123 North NINTH Street,
BELOW CHERRY,
OPEN ON MONDAY A LARGE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
LINEN GOODS, AND NOTIONS,
Bought at the cash auctions of the past week at ruinous low prices, and prices guaranteed
20 Per Cent. Less than Eighth St. Prices.
25 pieces fine Mohairs, double widths, in modes, tans and browns, 75 cents.
Same goods selling on Eighth street at 50 cents.
30 pieces pure Mohair, plain colors, 50 cents, selling on Eighth street at 75 cents.
50 pieces handsome stripe Poplin, 7-8 yard wide, in blue and white, green and white, pink and white, purple and brown, 50c.; same goods selling on Eighth street at 75c.
25 pieces plain Poplin, 25c.; Eighth street, 37½c.
20 pieces plain seaside Poplin, 7-8 wide, 25c.; Eighth street, 37½c.
30 pieces plain Roubaix Poplins; 40 on Eighth street, 50c.
10 pieces plain Mohair Poplin, 33c.; Eighth street, 45c.
10 pieces frosted Poplin, 37½c.; Eighth street, 50c.
20 pieces double-width Poplin, 50c.; Eighth street, 75c.
10 pieces black and white plaid Poplin, 25c.; cheap.
GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK ALPACAS.
10 pieces, 37½c.; Eighth street price, 50c.
10 pieces, 45c.; Eighth street price, 56c.
10 pieces, 50c.; Eighth street price, 62½c.
10 pieces, 56c.; Eighth street price, 68c.
10 pieces, 62½c.; Eighth street price, 75c.
10 pieces pure Mohair, 85, 95c. to $1; cheap.
GREAT FALL IN CASSIMERES.
Open MONDAY, large lot at recent low prices.
10 pieces All-wool Cassimere, 75c.; same goods selling on Eighth street and Arch street at $1·25, and they say cheap.
10 pieces All-wool Cassimere, 87½c.; Eighth street price, $1·37½.
10 pieces English Waterproof, $1·25, cheap.
CALICOES AND CHINTZES.
50 pieces new style Calicoes, 12½c., cheap.
50 pieces best French Chintz, yard wide, 37½c.
LARGE LOT COUNTERPANES CHEAP.
100 Counterpanes, $2·50, worth $4.
TABLE LINENS, TOWELS, SHIRTING LINENS.
10 pieces 8-4 Table Linen, 95c., worth $1·25.
Large lot Towels, from 12½c. up to 75c.
LOT SHIRTING LINENS, ALL PRICES, CHEAP.
WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, MARSEILLES.
Piques, 22, 25, 28, 31, 35, 37½c. to $1. Greatest bargains ever offered.
50 pieces plaid Nainsook, 18, 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50 to 75c.; cheap.
20 pieces plain Nainsook, 25, 28 to 50c.
Soft-finish Cambrics and Jaconets, all prices.
FLANNELS, MUSLINS.
All-wool Flannel, 25, 28, 31c. to $1.
20 pieces yard-wide Muslin, 12½c.
HOSIERY, GLOVES.
50 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Hose, from 12½ to 45c.; cheap.
KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES.
3000 pairs celebrated St. Lucas Kid Gloves, $1·25. We are the sole agents for the United States for this make of gloves, guaranteed better than selling on Eighth street at $1·75.
SHIRT FRONTS. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
200 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 12½, 15, 18, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50 to 75 cents; wide and narrow pleats.
100 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ to 50c.
25 dozen French Suspenders, 31c.
25 dozen Boys' Suspenders, 12½c.
Dimity Bands, Magic Ruffling, cheap.
25 dozen Toilet Sets, 3 pieces in the set, 25c.
Large lot of Neckties, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25c.; cheap.
50 dozen French Corsets, 85c., $1 and $1·38; cheap.
Our customers ask us how it is we can sell so much cheaper than Eighth street. That is very easily answered. One square from Eighth street makes a difference of $2000 a year in rent. We purpose to give all who favor us with a call the advantage of the extra rent we would have to pay if on Eighth street, rather than pay it to the landlords. We are working for our customers. All we ask is one call. We will convince you the above is true.
Our motto, never to be undersold.
Small profits, quick sales, and turn the nimble sixpence often. One price. All goods marked in plain figures.
EPSTEIN & HAINES,
REGULATORS OF RETAIL PRICES,
5 29 sth 2t No. 123 North NINTH St., below Cherry.

GEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
DRESS GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.
FOR BARGAINS CALL AT
GEO. D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

NOTICE.
We have received our Importation
OF
BOMBAZINE ALPACAS.
PERKINS & CO.,
NO. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
5 13 thstu1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has just received a Magnificent Assortment of
LAMA AND INDE LACES,
IN
POINTS, ranging from $10 to $100.
ROTUNDS, ranging from $25 to $75.
PALETOTS, ranging from $15 to $20.
CORSAGES, ranging from $10 to $25.
ZOUAVE JACKETS, ranging from $10 to $25.
3 27 3mrp SACQUES, ranging from $20 to $50.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his elegant stock of
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
DRESS and FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
Purchased on the most advantageous terms for cash, and will be sold as cheap as at any store in the city. [5 7 1m
N. B.—India Shawls altered, repaired, and cleaned.

DRY GOODS.

MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
In Stripes and Grey Mixtures.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT ON THIS MARKET.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.
SILKS! SILKS!
In Stripes, Checks and Shots,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.
LINEN POPLINETTS,
NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLE
At 37½c. per yard.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.
JAPANESE SILKS
AND
POPLINETTES,
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.
LACE POINTS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
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4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS.
McVAUGH & DUNGAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Would call the attention of ladies
WISHING BARGAINS
To their stock of
PIQUES, PLAID AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS AND ORGANDIES,
Which they have bought for cash, and can offer at much less than the PRESENT PRICES of importation.
Also, a fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN EXTRACTS. [6 3 thstu 3t
Palm Leaf, Japanese and Fancy Fans, Laces, Embroideries, and Fancy Articles in great variety.

LADIES WHO ARE PREPARING FOR A SUMMER TRIP, OR THE WATERING PLACES,
Will find our stock of
WHITE GOODS
Very complete, embracing
THIN MATERIALS FOR WAISTS AND DRESSES,
Including 8-4 FRENCH MUSLINS at 50 cents,
TARLATANES, FRENCH NAINSOOKS, in Plain, Striped, and Plaid, PIQUES, PEKINS, ETC.
As we make NECK-TIES, SCARFS, BOWS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, EMBROIDERED SETS, SASHES, ETC., SPECIALTIES,
In our assortment will always be found approved Novelties. [5 27 thstu15trp
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1869.
"AT THORNLEY'S,"
DEMONSTRATION EXTRAORDINARY!
ATTRACTION UNPARALLELED!
PRICES PRESSED DOWN TO THE LOWEST POINT!
We offer for the next thirty days a STOCK OF DRY GOODS! THE MOST VARIED, THE MOST COMPLETE, THE MOST EXTENSIVE, AND THE CHEAPEST it has ever been our privilege to exhibit in this community; consisting in part of
BLACK SILKS, FROM $1·50 to $5.
Japanese Silks and Pongee Poplins, etc.
Mottled Mohair Dress Goods.
Hermanies, Organdies, Piques, Lawns.
Lama Lace and French Lace Shawls.
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Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Tickings, etc. etc.
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
Linen Drills, Ducks, Checks, Stripes, etc.
Cassimeres, Cloths, Blouse Linens, Plaid Shirtings, etc.
Housekeeping Linen Goods in every variety.
Muslins in all widths, Dress Linings, and Handkerchiefs.
A general stock of White Goods, Quilts, etc. etc.
At JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN
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PARASOLS.
PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 2m

GROCERIES, ETC.
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
ALBERT BISCUITS,
Manufactured by Mackenzie & Mackenzie, Edinburgh.
These Biscuits are supplied regularly to the Queen, the Royal Family, and the Nobility of England.
FOR SALE BY
Thompson Black's Son & Co.,
BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,
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TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FLOUR.
CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
5 19 1mrp East of Front street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Kellogg Concert at the Academy of Music.

Despite the heat and the lateness of the season, a large, fashionable, and enthusiastic audience was present at the Academy of Music last evening, on the occasion of a grand concert in which Miss Clara Louise Kellogg was expected to be the leading attraction. As this charming and popular vocalist is about to leave the country again for an indefinite sojourn abroad, her friends were determined to give her a fitting farewell, and on her final appearance this evening, in one of her most admirable operatic *roles*, that of "Rosina," in *Il Barbiere di Seviglia*, the house probably will, as it certainly should, be filled to overflowing.

The concert last evening was essentially a success. The principal feature in the programme consisted in three selections from Rossini's posthumous work, the wonderful *Messe Solennelle*. Miss Kellogg sang the *Crucifixus*, a rare gem, with her accustomed skill and effect. Signor Reina, a new face to Philadelphians, who was classified on the programme as a baritone, but whose quality of voice belongs rather to the degree of basso, executed the *Quoniam* aria, from the same work, in a manner which produced a very favorable impression. Signor Boetti, who has heretofore achieved an enviable place on our stage, gave the final morceau from the *Messe Solennelle*, the *Domine Deus*. This was the first opportunity afforded our musical public of listening to any portion of what has been declared elsewhere to be the masterpiece of all Rossini's oratorios. But from these disjointed fragments it was impossible to form a true conception of the merits of the work as a whole. Miss Kellogg also sang a very attractive air in French from Ambroise Thomas' new opera of *Hamlet*, the first instalment given in this city. The melody was a most delicate and delicious one, and was admirably adapted to the voice and style of the artist. The famous trio, "Zitti, zitti," from *Il Barbiere*, sung by Miss Kellogg and Signors Boetti and Reina, and a duo from Verdi's new opera of *Don Carlos*, by the two latter artists, were also given, interspersed by Mr. Rudolf Hennig's admirable performances on the violoncello and Miss Alide Topp's charming piano execution. This vivacious little lady, by the delicacy and brilliancy of her performance last evening, gained a fresh hold upon the hearts of Philadelphians, and disappeared from the stage only to return in response to encores, the eagerness of which would have thrown Brignoli into a towering passion and filled the heart of Sims Reeves with dismay.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this evening Miss Clara Louise Kellogg will make her last appearance previous to her departure for Europe. Rossini's opera of *Il Barbiere di Seviglia* will be performed, with the following cast:—"Rosina," Miss Kellogg; "Count Almaviva," Signor Boetti; "Figaro," Signor Reina; "Don Basilio," Signor Barili; and "Dr. Bartolo," Signor Susini. In the music lesson scene Miss Kellogg will introduce the "Kellogg waltz," composed expressly for her by Signor Arditi.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Collins will appear this evening in the drama of *Rory O'More*. The performance will conclude with the farce of *Jenny Lind*.

To-morrow evening Mr. Collins will have a farewell benefit, when he will appear for the last time in *The Irish Ambassador* and *The Nervous Man*. Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Le Gladiateur* will be given as an afterpiece.

On Saturday night *The Marble Heart* will be performed, and on Monday the new drama of *Black and White* will be produced.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *Lucretia Borgia* will be performed this evening. Messrs. Donaldson and Gilbert will make a velocipede ascension from the stage to the gallery on a tight-rope.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton will appear this evening in *Florette the Cricket*.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Joseph Jefferson will appear this evening as "Rip Van Winkle."

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety entertainment will be given this evening.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN of the paper our readers will find the announcement of the Private Classical Soiree of Carl Gaertner's Vocal and Instrumental Society, at the Drawing Room, Seventeenth above Chesnut, on Saturday evening, June 5, at 8 o'clock. This society, composed of Mr. Gaertner's pupils from the Conservatory of Music, as well as private pupils of many years' standing, shows what results may be accomplished through earnest labor and perseverance. The programme presents works of the highest order, and the entire performance will undoubtedly give satisfaction to all lovers of music present. Without any atttempt at display or show, this society has steadily made its way, and is ready to prove its position. It is interesting to note the growth of musical culture in private, and to feel that not a city in the country can boast of more private talent than Philadelphia.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING.—*A fine assortment of choice new goods, now in store and receiving daily; also, a choice selection of goods in the piece, to be made up to order in the best style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

RAVISHING EXTRACTS.—Mr. E. R. Lee, No. 43 North Eighth street, opens to-day three hundred dozen of the celebrated "Oriza" Extract, warranted genuine. The assortment comprises the newest and most delicious orders. Here's the chance for all lovers of sweet scents, and a chance also for those whose purses are not very weighty. The "Oriza" Extracts are up to the standard of Lubin's, and can be bought at one-half Lubin's prices.

A HANDSOME STORE.—On the 5th day of June, 1854, Mr. George C. Bower opened his drug store at the corner of Sixth and Vine, and on the 5th day of June, 1869 (Saturday next), just fifteen years elapsing, he will open one of the most complete and handsome stores in this city. It is located at No. 406 Chesnut street, in the building formerly occupied by the Fame Insurance Company, and is fitted up in magnificent style. The wood-work is painted a glossy white, relieved with walnut and gold mouldings. The floor is of ash and walnut, oiled, and the ceilings and walls are elaborately papered. At the entrance stands an immense soda-water fountain, the outside of which is constructed of the best Italian marble, with silver-plated mountings; inside are the compartments for the syrups and ice. He has also Saratoga and other mineral spring waters on draught. Large and handsome cases adorn one entire side of the room, filled with English, French, and American cosmetics and fancy and useful articles of every description, that are used for toilet purposes, etc. He will devote his entire time and energy to this place of business, and will keep none other than the best of drugs and medicines, and all physicians' prescriptions will receive his personal supervision. The store will certainly be a convenience as well as an adornment to the neighborhood, and we predict for him a successful career in his new enterprise.

A BURGLAR PROOF SAFE.—The *First National Bank*, on Tuesday, placed in their vault one of MARVIN & CO.'s *Chrome Iron Spherical Burglar Proof Safes*, which was purchased from their agent, Mr. Hervy Herman, formerly of this place.

The safe was sold to the Bank subject to such test as the Directors saw fit to put it to. They invited machinists and others to try their hands at safe breaking and boring. The Bank employed *Major Eples*, one of the best machinists in this section of the country, to "drill the safe *if possible*." The Major, with the assistance of his son, spent several hours in preparing his drills and tools, and having secured a strong leverage, went to work, and after entirely using up his drills, and hardly making an impression on the safe, gave his opinion that drilling through, inside of two weeks, was out of the question.

The safe was then attacked with heavy sledges. Messrs. *Small, Billmeyer & Co.* were called upon for three of their best *Blacksmith Strikers*, who were furnished with heavy sledges. After placing the safe in the middle of the sidewalk, where they commenced whacking away in regular forge style, dealing blows that were heard for squares, but with no effect on the safe. It may be imagined with what strength they dealt their blows, when they were sufficient to crack the *sledge* and render it useless. The trial created quite an excitement, and all were satisfied that a *Burglar-Proof Safe* had at last been found.—*York Democratic Press.*

JUDGING FROM THE GREAT DEMAND FOR OUR FINE CUSTOMER-MADE CLOTHING, THE PEOPLE have become convinced that not only THE LETTER CARRIERS could have saved

$5·90

had they purchased their uniforms at this house, but the fairness in our prices, *compared with those of other houses* this city, is at least

$5·90

in favor of CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES On easiest terms, by O. P. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CARD FROM WANAMAKER & BROWN.

HOW THE FACTS TELL.

READ, AND SPEAK OF IT.

COME, SEE, AND BE CONVINCED.

☞ *THE DEMAND has never been so great for our styles of Men's and Boys' Clothing, so that FIFTY men are kept busy cutting—some from five in the morning until nine at night.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
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☞ *ONE THOUSAND HANDS are constantly occupied in filling up our stock. This gives our customers FRESH GOODS every day.*
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OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *MILLS HAVE BEEN RUNNING FOR WEEKS, specially on goods for our sales. This is the way we get choice and durable things for our customers,*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *ENORMOUS SALES cause us to make Enormous Purchases, and this gives us great advantages in buying, and we can afford to sell very low.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *MODERATE PRICES for everything is our UNALTERABLE RULE, not how much we can get, but how CHEAP we can sell the articles.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *OUR SPRING STOCK, though our sales have been very large, is still very COMPLETE.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' STOCK is wonderfully well assorted, and is kept on the FIRST FLOOR.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *ALL OUR PRICES are lower by 25 per cent. than the same goods are sold elsewhere.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

ECKARD—LONGSTRETH.—This morning, in Central Presbyterian Church, Eighth and Cherry streets, by Rev. James K. Eckard, Professor of Rhetoric in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., Rev. LEIGHTON W. ECKARD, son of the officiating minister, to BESSIE A., daughter of the late Thomas M. Longstreth. No cards.

JONES—CAMERON.—On the 1st instant, at the Bethel M. E. Church Parsonage, No. 127 Congress street, by Rev. George W. Maclaughlin, Mr. WILLIAM H. JONES to Miss KATE CAMERON, both of Wilmington, Del.

MITCHELL—SMITH.—On Thursday, May 27, at the Parsonage, No. 1550 Franklin street, by the Rev. William B. Wood, Mr. JOHN MITCHELL and Miss EMILY H. SMITH, both of this city.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—On the 1st instant, after a lingering illness, JAMES G. ABBOTT, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1008 N. Sixth street, on Saturday afternoon, June 5, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

GORMAN.—On June 1, 1869, Mrs. JANE GORMAN, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 823 S. Third street, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

STIVERS.—On the 1st instant, ANN, relict of the late Gideon V. Stivers, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1911 Green street, on Saturday, the 5th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, Camden, N. J.

INSURANCE.

NO MAN

Is Fully Prepared to Insure until he has considered

The Rates and Plans

OF THE

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS,

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WARM WEATHER! GOOD ICE!!

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EASTERN ICE exclusively at market rates.

Large trade supplied on fair terms.

CHAS. L. CARPENTER, JOHN GLENDENING, JOS. M. TRUMAN, JR., JOHN R. CARPENTER, } Proprietors.

5 15 1m

TO CIGAR BUYERS.

Fresh importations of Havana Cigars, in bond or duty paid. Large assortment, offered in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, cigars of our own manufacture, viz.:—

"MARIANA RITA."

High grade Vuelta Abajo leaf, fifteen styles. Low prices compared with imported cigars. A fair trial will prove their merits.

"FRA DIAVOLO."

Lower priced than the "Mariana Rita," three styles; excellent cigars.

"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR,"

and other brands, all copyrighted; each of highest grade in its respective class.

All of our Havana leaf we *import direct*, and no better cigars can be produced in this market than those we now offer.

Smokers should see that they obtain our *genuine* cigars, which are offered regularly by many respectable dealers, although some irregular parties put forward inferior cigars as of our make.

We offer these cigars in lots to suit purchasers.

They can be profitably retailed at prices forty per cent. less than imported cigars, will give equal satisfaction, and should be tried, without prejudice, by all who desire a good cigar at moderate cost.

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BUY THE BEST. QUINTON TOMATOES

FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

Families and Restaurateurs pronounce them superior in flavor, solidity and quantity to any heretofore produced.

For sale by all First-class Grocers.

Dealers in Canned Fruits are requested to enter their orders early, for the coming season's supply, at Sole Agency,

No. 45 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.

QUINTON PACKING COMPANY, EXCLUSIVE PACKERS OF QUINTON TOMATOES.

Factory, Cumberland co., New Jersey. 5 21 1mrp

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,

725 CHESNUT St.,

LATEST STYLES

OF

FANCY BONNETS AND HATS.

W. A C., HAT AND BONNET MATERIAL, PRICES LOW. No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

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MRS. M. A. BINDER,

DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED,

New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.

NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.

Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

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For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.

AGENTS WANTED.

Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth1

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BONNETS AND HATS,

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NEW BONNET ROOMS,

No. 806 ARCH Street.

P. A. HARDING & CO.

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CHOICE GOODS—POPULAR PRICES.

PARIS FLOWERS, LINEN-BACK SATINS, AND LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS

In Unrivalled Assortment.

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FRINGES, GIMPS, AND BUTTONS,

New Styles and Moderate Prices.

GUIPURE LACES, HANDSOME PATTERNS; WHITE COTTON TRIMMINGS; AMERICAN ZEPHYR, ALL COLORS.

RAPSON'S,

[4 17 stuth2m

N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

CHAMPION SAFES.

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway.

Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name. DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

OVER 100 PATTERNS OF FANCY TOILET WARE, AT JOBBERS' PRICES.

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SUMMER RESORTS

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Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
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Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
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E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
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Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
William Leech, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
SOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. (5 4 2mrp

OCEAN HOUSE.

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.

MAY 5, 1869.

This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.

The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.

The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.

Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.

For Rooms, etc., address [5 31 mwf4p1m

LYCETT & SAWYER.

JOHN W. LYCETT. HENRY W. SAWYER.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

WILL OPEN ON THE 24th OF JUNE, 1869.

This Hotel has been erected within the past year; affords ample accommodations for nearly one thousand guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading hotels in the United States.

For terms, etc., until then, address

PETER GARDNER,

PROPRIETOR.

NO. 307 WALNUT STREET,

6 2 1m PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

WILL BE OPEN FOR GUESTS JUNE 26.

The plan of the House may be seen, and rooms secured, until June 20, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.

TERMS MODERATE.

THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 1m

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,

LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.

The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUNDAY TRAINS FOR THE SEASHORE.

On and after SUNDAY next, June 6, the Mail Train for ATLANTIC CITY

Will leave Vine Street Ferry at.....8 A. M.
Leave Atlantic City at.....1 P. M.

Stopping at all Stations.

6 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170.

5 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE, CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor, Formerly of the "Couronne."

This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms. English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 2m

OLD MORAVIAN "SUN HOTEL," BETHLEHEM, Pa. Established 1758.

Two hours and a half from Philadelphia, via North Pennsylvania Railroad. Four trains daily; one train on Sunday. Terms moderate.

RIEGEL & SANDT, Proprietors.

6 3 1m

LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

Best of accommodations for Families and Gentlemen. Board, $3·50 per day; $21 to $17·50 per week, according to rooms. Open from June 1 to October 15. Address

6 1 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

Terms for JUNE $3·50 per day, or $21 per week. For JULY, $4 per day, or $21 to $28 per week.

6 3 30t SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, WILL OPEN for visitors on JUNE 1. For Rooms, etc., address

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

20 thstu6t*

J. P. BANKSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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4 6 tuthsstp3m

The Council of Trent and the Council of the Vatican.

From the London Saturday Review.

The Council of Trent, while it effected some moral reforms, introduced, or rather stereotyped, a new era of Ultramontane exclusiveness in the Church. For the previous two centuries the cry for a searching reformation had waxed louder and louder, and especially since the manœuvring of the Roman Court had frustrated the endeavors of the Council of Basle to satisfy it. Germany had all along been foremost in urging the demand for a free representative Council. And when, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, an age of yet deeper profligacy was startled by the trumpet-tongued challenge of a professed heretic and schismatic, who united the call to holiness with scathing denunciations of what was at once the centre of corruption and the central See of Christendom, even Rome could no longer affect to ignore the crisis. But she still adhered to her traditional policy of evasion, and dallied till the remedy came too late. Between 1530 and 1540 a *bona fide* Synod, not dominated by Papal legates, and fairly representing all the national Churches of Europe, might have availed to stem the tide, and secure reformation without precipitating a schism. When at length, in 1545, Paul III reluctantly assented to the assembling of a Council at Trent, it was transferred after a few months, on the idlest pretexts, to the Papal city of Bologna, and soon afterwards separated for sixteen years. When it reassembled at Trent, in 1562, Protestantism had already made its position, and received the allegiance of half Europe. The Council met, not to satisfy or even seriously to consider the complaints of the reforming party, but to draw the reins yet tighter on the necks of those who could still be coerced into submission. "The Germans," to use the words of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, 'might have applied to their own treatment what, on a later occasion, the French diplomatists said to the Dutch, *Nous traiterons chez vous, sur vous et sans vous.*" It had been foreseen at Rome that the German bishops, as a body, would be unable to attend, and a Brief of Paul III provided, in defiance of all former precedents, that their proctors should have no votes. At the earlier sessions of this Council, sitting in Germany and claiming to be Œcumenical, there was present not a single German bishop, and only one proctor, who had no vote; in the later sessions, one voting bishop and five proctors without votes. There was a small sprinkling of French and Spanish bishops and two hundred Italian bishops, who of course were practically supreme. Moreover, votes were taken, not by nations, as at Constance, but individually; and it was ruled, again in defiance of precedent, that the Papal legates should have the exclusive right of deciding what questions should be brought forward. Under these circumstances, we cannot wonder at what ensued. The German ambassadors of Ferdinand had demanded reform in the *Curia*, the restoration of the chalice, the marriage of priests, the revision of the breviary—which is full of exploded fables—the use of the vernacular in public services, and the reform of convents. All these demands were seconded by the Cardidal of Lorraine and the French bishops, who also insisted on the superiority of Councils to Popes, and wanted the decrees of Constance and Basle in that sense to be confirmed. Every one of these demands was either evaded or refused. "For the first time," to quote the words of Ranke, "the Catholic Church owned the circumscription of its dominion. It (virtually) gave up all claim upon the East, and repudiated the Protestant half of Europe with countless anathemas."

Instinctive distrust of the Teutonic peoples had long, indeed, and increasingly shaped the policy of Rome, and had become matter of public observation. Spanish jurists, like Antonio Gomez, supposed it was *ne secreta Ecclesiæ Imperatori revelentur*. Hardly any Germans received the red hat, and none except Cusa and Schomberg were allowed any share in the Pontifical Government. For the three centuries during which the Congregation of the Index has existed, though it has condemned German books by wholesale, only two Germans, and those monks in Roman convents, have ever sat upon it. Nay, more, it seems that the inequalities of earth are expected to be reproduced in Heaven. For six centuries, among multitudes of Italian, French, Spanish, and South American saints, only two Germans have been canonized—Bishop Benno, who was recommended by his extreme Ultramontanism, and Canisius, whose membership of the Jesuit Order condoned the stain of his birth. And who, asks the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, will dare to raise a warning voice at the council now proclaimed, at least two-thirds of which will consist of Romanizers, on behalf of the twenty-five million German Catholics? Who will tell the assembled fathers plainly that the Germans are no longer the much-enduring people who bore the yoke so patiently till at last, in 1517, it broke the camel's back; that the Catholics of Germany, who are closely intermingled with Protestants, who are versed in Protestant literature and enjoy freedom of the press, cannot for very shame accept the tenet of Papal infallibility "which throws contempt on Scripture, the ancient Church, history, and human reason?" Who will caution them against the foul illusion that a handful of Jesuits and their pupils, whose foreign education has denationalized all their feelings, are trustworthy interpreters of the national mind? and who will remind them that if a system of sheer terrorism compels German theologians for the moment to bend their backs under the Caudine yoke of a newly-coined article of faith, it will never command their belief? To the last they will continue German in all their feelings and thoughts, and will say "*E pur si muove!* this Papal infallibility is an idle dream." When Leo X had made his Synod of Italian prelates, pompously styled the Fifth of Lateran, decree the supremacy of the Pope over Councils, kings, and nations, thus reversing the decrees of Constance and Basle, he and his courtiers imagined that the Papacy had attained its zenith, and that the world would be at its feet. A few months later a German professor posted his theses on the door of a church at Wittenberg; ten years later Rome was sacked by a German army; forty years later half Europe had finally revolted from her spiritual sway. This time no such outward convulsions are likely to follow an Ultramontane triumph. "There will be a great calm," as Dr. Manning says, and the Jesuits and their allies will sing Hosannah. The world will leave them to their Pyrrhic victory—and its results. From the Council of Trent onwards their policy has been one of repression and terrorism. The Inquisition and the Index have done their work, as Dr. Dollinger pointed out some years ago, in destroying not only all intellectual, but all theological energy in the countries where they have had free course. No man can write what is worth reading under a censorship; "beneath its iron heel no grass can grow." Theology shrank into the dry husks of scholasticism and casuistry, biblical studies disappeared, history became perilous ground, and the very name of criticism excited suspicion and hatred. The learned Antonio Palcario was burnt at Rome, in 1570, for his critical tastes simply. Belgium and its University of Louvain were under Spanish control; in Austria, Bavaria, and the Ecclesiastical Principalities of Germany, the Jesuits were all-powerful and monopolized education; the rest of Northern Europe was Protestant, except France, which remained for awhile the one refuge of theological study, and of the ancient doctrine of the Church. In Spain or Italy any reference to the famous canon of Constance, or any denial of Papal infallibility, was visited with imprisonment and death. No one could safely meddle with theology who was not a member or a *protege* of one of the great religious Orders, and these are governed by a General resident at Rome. No priest who breathed a whisper against the prevalent system could call his character or position worth a week's purchase, and no layman could impugn it who valued his head in lands where the Holy Office bore sway. And the dead silence produced by this reign of terror was named in solemn mockery "the consent of the Catholic Church," while all dissent was branded as Gallican heresy. They make a solitude and call it peace. Indeed, but for France and the Gallican Liberties, which modern Ultramontanes term "the Gallican servitudes," all historical or theological literature would have expired.

We have examined elsewhere the religious condition of the French Church since the revolution, which is very different from what it was before. In the rest of Catholic Europe, with the exception of parts of Germany, much the same system of spiritual tyranny still prevails, though shorn, for the most part, of its secular terrors. No Roman Catholic priest of ordinary discretion would venture to profess Gallican opinions in England; and the recent treatment of Mr. Ffoulkes and Mr. Renouf shows what any Roman Catholic writer has to expect who dares to run out of the prescribed groove, though within the strict limits of Tridentine orthodoxy. It is not, therefore, without some reason that the ultramontane whips reckon on securing an easy majority at the approaching Council. The *Civilta* already indulges in a strain of exulting prophecy. The *Univers* and *Monde* have done their work in France, and most of the bishops are well primed to take the right side; the minority, it is hoped, will be overborne. No open opposition is expected from other quarters. "The English bishops will follow Manning; the Irish, Cullen—both nominees of Rome, and thoroughgoing Romanizers; the Belgians will swim with the stream; the elder German bishops will stay at home, the younger ones who have been trained by the Jesuits will come to a man; of the two hundred Italian prelates may be said what the Archbishop of Rouen said of his clergy, 'We give the word of command, and they march like a troop of soldiers;' the same applies to the Spanish and South American bishops, who have been indoctrinated in this article of Papal infallibility from their childhood." And it must be remembered further that the Ultramontane party is everywhere far better organized than its opponents, just as the Tories with ourselves are always better organized than the Liberals. We can hardly wonder if the *Civilta* already raises its shout of insolent triumph, in anticipation of seeing the coping stone speedily placed on the edifice of Papal absolutism. For three centuries, by fair means and foul, by the combined machinery of the pulpit, the press, the lecture-room, and the confessional, by force where force was available, and by chicanery where it was not, the Jesuits have striven to enforce their darling doctrine, for the infallibility of the Pope practically means their own. There is always "the black Pope" standing at the elbow of the white. If they succeed, they will have accomplished, in that silence which they misconstrue into consent, the most momentous revolution in the whole history of the Church.

We may sum up the significance of the change in words condensed from the *Allgemeine Zeitung*:—"According to this theory Christ has made the reigning Pope the one vehicle of inspiration and exclusive organ of Divine truth. Without him the Church is a body without a soul; during a Papal interregnum she is deprived of sight and speech. Yet, strange to say, this fundamental verity was never even heard of in the Church for thirteen centuries. No creed, no catechism, no doctrinal instructions of the Fathers contain a word of the Pope, or a hint that on him depends all certainty of belief. Not a single doctrinal question for a thousand years was settled by Papal decree, but either by Synod or by the general rejection of a new doctrine by the whole Church. Three Councils have anathematized a dead Pope for heresy, and a long line of his successors has accepted and sworn to their anathemas. In the beginning of the sixth century, the principle that 'the first See is judged of no man,' was first introduced, on the strength of a tissue of forgeries, into the Western Church; and it was gradually inferred that, as he cannot be judged, he cannot fall into heresy. In the ninth century the Isidorian Decretals came in to aid the movement, and Gratian's *Decretum* embodied them. Thomas Aquinas, who was himself taken in, wrote in defense of the new system of Papal autocracy. The General Councils of Constance and Basle—the very names of which the Jesuits are striving to blot out of the memory of men—emphatically condemned it, and all the German and French, and nearly all the Spanish, theologians were on their side. Only the so-called Fifth Lateran Council, a mere assemblage of Italian prelates collected by Leo X in 1517, reversed their decision and affirmed the superiority of the Pope to Councils. Finally, with the outbreak of the Protestant Reformation came the assertion of Papal infallibility, and the Cardinals Cajetan and Jacobazzi, who labored to propagate the notion, were the most effective auxiliaries of Luther. From that day to this, the Order which arose in Spain, the chosen home of the Inquisition, has made the promotion of this dogma its grand mission. They failed in the attempt to get it defined at Trent, but they look to see their efforts crowned in the Council of the Vatican."

DICKENS ON HIS RECENT SICKNESS.

A Fly-Leaf in a Life.

Once upon a time (no matter when) I was engaged in a pursuit (no matter what) which could be transacted by myself alone; in which I could have no help, which imposed a constant strain on the attention, memory, observation, and physical powers, and which involved an almost fabulous amount of change of place and rapid railway travelling. I had followed this pursuit through an exceptionally trying winter in an always trying climate, and had resumed it in England after but a brief repose. Thus it came to be prolonged until, at length—and, as it seemed, all of a sudden—it so wore me out that I could not rely, with my usual cheerful confidence, upon myself to achieve the constantly recurring task, and began to feel (for the first time in my life) giddy, jarred, shaken; faint, uncertain of voice and sight and tread and touch, and dull of spirit. The medical advice I sought within a few hours was given in two words:—"Instant rest." Being accustomed to observe myself as curiously as if I were another man, and knowing the advice to meet my only need, I instantly halted in the pursuit of which I speak, and rested.

My intention was to interpose, as it were, a fly-leaf in the book of my life, in which nothing should be written from without for a brief season of a few weeks. But some very singular experiences recorded themselves on this same fly-leaf, and I am going to relate them literally. I repeat the word, literally.

My first odd experience was of the remarkable coincidence between my case, in the general mind, and one Mr. Merdle's as I find it recorded in a work of fiction called "Little Dorrit." To be sure, Mr. Merdle was a swindler, forger, and thief, and my calling had been of less harmful (and less remunerative) nature; but it was all one for that.

Here is Mr. Merdle's case:—

"At first, he was dead of all the diseases that ever were known, and of several bran-new maladies invented with the speed of Light to meet the demand of the occasion. He had concealed a dropsy from infancy, he had inherited a large estate of water on the chest from his grandfather, he had had an operation performed upon him every morning of his life for eighteen years, he had been subject to the explosion of important veins in his body after the manner of fireworks, he had had something the matter with his lungs, he had had something the matter with his heart, he had had something the matter with his brain. Five hundred people who sat down to breakfast entirely uninformed on the whole subject, believed before they had done breakfast that they had privately and personally knew Physician to have said to Mr. Merdle, 'You must expect to go out some day like the snuff of a candle;' and that they knew Mr. Merdle to have said to Physician, 'A man can die but once.' By about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, something the matter with the brain became the favorite theory against the field; and by 12 the something had been distinctly ascertained to be 'Pressure.'

"Pressure was so entirely satisfactory to the public mind, and seemed to make every one so comfortable, that it might have lasted all day but for Bar's having taken the real state of the case into court at half-past nine. Pressure, however, so far from being overthrown by the discovery, became a greater favorite than ever. There was a general moralizing upon Pressure; in every street, all the people who had tried to make money and had not been able to do it, said, There you were! You no sooner began to devote yourself to the pursuit of wealth, than you got Pressure. The idle people improved the occasion in a similar manner. See, said they, what you brought yourself to by work, work, work! You persisted in working, you overdid it! Pressure came on, and you were done for! This consideration was very potent in many quarters, but nowhere more so than among the young clerks and partners who had never been in the slightest danger of overdoing it. These, one and all declared, quite piously, that they hoped, they would never forget the warning as long as they lived, and that their conduct might be so regulated as to keep off Pressure, and preserve them a comfort to their friends, for many years."

Just my case—if I had only known it—when I was quietly basking in the sunshine in my Kentish meadow.

But while I so rested, thankfully recovering every hour, I had experiences more odd than this, I had experiences of spiritual conceit for which, as giving me a new warning against that curse of mankind, I shall always feel grateful to the supposition that I was too far gone to protest against playing sick lion to any stray donkey with an itching hoof. All sorts of people seemed to become vicariously religious at my expense. I received the most uncompromising warning that I was a Heathen; on the conclusive authority of a field preacher, who, like the most of his ignorant and vain and daring class, could not construct a tolerable sentence in his native tongue or pen a fair letter. This inspired individual called me to order roundly, and knew in the freest and easiest way where I was going to, and what would become of me if I failed to fashion myself on his bright example, and was on terms of blasphemous confidence with the Heavenly Host. He was in the secrets of my heart, and in the lowest soundings of my soul—he!—and could read the depths of my nature better than his A B C, and could turn me inside out, like his own clammy glove—for such dirty water as this could alone be drawn from such a shallow and muddy source—I found, from the information of a beneficed clergyman, of whom I never heard and whom I never saw, that I had not, as I rather supposed I had, lived a life of some reading, contemplation, and inquiry; that I had not studied, as I rather supposed I had, to inculcate some Christian lessons in books; that I had never tried, as I rather supposed I had, to turn a child or two tenderly towards the knowledge and love of our Saviour; that I had never had, as I father supposed I had had, departed friends, or stood beside open graves; but that I had lived a life of "uninterrupted prosperity," and that I needed this "check, overmuch," and that the way to turn it to account was to read these sermons and these poems, inclosed, and written and issued by my correspondent! I beg it may be understood that I relate facts of my own uncommercial experience, and no vain imaginings. The documents in proof lie near my hand.

Another odd entry on the fly-leaf, of a more entertaining character, was the wonderful persistency with which kind sympathizers assumed that I had injuriously coupled with the so suddenly relinquished pursuit those personal habits of mine most obviously incompatible with it, and most plainly impossible of being maintained, along with it. As all that exercise, all that cold bathing, all that wind and weather, all that up-hill training—all that everything else, say, which is usually carried about by express trains in a portmanteau and hat-box, and partaken of under a flaming row of gaslights, in the company of two thousand people. This assuming of a whole case against all facts and likelihood struck me as particularly droll, and was an oddity of which I certainly had had no adequate experience in life until I turned that curious fly-leaf.

My old acquaintances the begging-letter writers came out on the fly-leaf, very piously indeed. They were glad, at such a serious crisis, to offer me another opportunity of sending that Post Office order. I needn't make it a pound, as previously insisted on; ten shillings might ease my mind. And Heaven forbid that they should refuse, at such an insignificant figure, to take a weight off the memory of an erring fellow-creature! One gentleman of an artistic turn (and copiously illustrating the books of the Mendicity Society) thought it might soothe my conscience in the tender respect of gifts misused, if I would immediately cash up in aid of his lowly talent for original design—as a specimen of which he enclosed me a work of art which I recognize as a tracing from a wood-cut originally published in the late Mrs. Trollope's book on America forty or fifty years ago. The number of people who were prepared to live long years after me, untiring benefactors to their species, for fifty pounds apiece down, was astonishing. Also, of those who wanted bank notes for stiff penitential amounts to give away—not to keep, on any account.

Divers wonderful medicines and machines insinuated recommendations for themselves into the fly-leaf that was to have been so blank. It was especially observable that every prescriber, whether in a moral or physical direction, knew me thoroughly—knew me from head to heel, in and out, through and through, upside down. I was a glass piece of general property, and everybody was on the most surprisingly intimate terms with me. A few public institutions had complimentary perceptions of corners in my mind, of which, after considerable self-examination, I have not discovered any indication. Neat little printed forms were addressed to those corners, beginning with these words:—"I give and bequeath."

Will it seem exaggerative to state my belief that the most honest, the most modest, and the least vain-glorious of all the records upon this strange fly-leaf was a letter from the self-deceived discoverer of the recondite secret "how to live four or five hundred years?" Doubtless it will seem so, yet the statement is not exaggerative by any means, but is made in my serious and sincere conviction. With this, and with a laugh at the rest that shall not be cynical, I turn the fly-leaf, and go on again.

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At the United States Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on the 21st day of June, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel Steamer HORNET, of 820 tons, old measurement.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards. The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the navy yards within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 6 3thstu6t

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SECRETARY SEWARD.

His Experience as a Southern School Teacher.

A correspondent of the Rochester *Express* relates the following episode of Secretary Seward's early career, which he had from the statesman's own lips:—

Spending an evening at his house a few years ago, during that strange lull, or political maze that preceded and, as I have since often thought, to his practical eye and ear heralded, the four years' storm of blood and fire that, for a little time at least, purified the political atmosphere, so that the Goddess of Liberty was no longer believed to be an African slave, the conversation at length turned to the "irrepressible" subject. I naturally desired, and even hoped, to gather from his wisdom some possible solution of the difficult problem, by other means than the bloody sacrifice. He had been Governor of the Empire State, also United States Senator. Some of the ablest political papers had issued from his pen. He was believed to be a statesman, a scholar, and a man of thought. But when he showed the true nature of the difficulties, and their vast extent and many complications, and said honestly that he could see no way to untie the Gordian knot, the appalling figure of the "irrepressible conflict"—the death of slavery or the death of the republic—was present as never before. I had perhaps held this as a theoretic truth, and at times had uttered it as a note of warning: but now I felt what that truth meant. He spoke with deep and heartfelt sympathy for the South: and, much as Southerners hated Seward, he was the only friend that could and would have helped them at any sacrifice, had they not been too demented to be helped by any friend. He showed how the evil had grown up, till the Southern people could neither endure its ills nor suffer the application of its only remedy. "Bad as is the condition of the blacks," said he, "the scourge is not light elsewhere." He then alluded to the fact that the yellow fever had existed in New York city under the fostering care of slavery, as then it did in New Orleans, referring to the deterioration and depreciation of the soil and universal relapse to barbarism observed everywhere within slave territory. "But worst of all," said he, "is the degradation of the mind and body of the owner of the soil himself under this blighting process." And then, as if to enliven the conversation, he said:—"To illustrate this point, I will relate my experience in school teaching down South. When I was in my sophomore year I ran away from college and went to —— in Georgia, and opened an academy, which soon prospered under my earnest efforts, and I soon acquired great popularity, and was enjoying the new field of labor very much, when my father found out my hiding-place, and sent for me to return to college, and I was compelled to leave my successful enterprise, to the great sorrow of my patrons and pupils, who could be reconciled to my departure only by my promising them that I would send them the very best young man I could find in the college to take my place. I returned to my studies, and as the best I could do in fulfilment of my promise to my new-found friends in Georgia, sent them my excellent young friend, Mr. W——, of the senior class, an excellent scholar and a finished gentleman.

"After the close of the Congressional session which had meddled with the tariff, to the great indignation of the South, on leaving the Senate business called me to New Orleans, and when about to start for home a great desire possessed me to return through Georgia and visit the scene of my school teaching, and see how the academy and my talented successor had prospered. My course in the Senate was known at the South, but I felt safe until the cars arrived at ——, the former scene of my labors as teacher, when on looking from the window I saw some savage-looking faces, and the first words I heard were, 'What in —— is Seward coming here for?' Not enjoying this kind of hospitality, I still did not like to come so far out of my way and not effect my object; I got out of the car. Every one looked so ferocious I hesitated to inquire my way. I saw a large, fat, greasy, dirty man, without coat or vest, sitting with aimless stupidity on a bench. I thought it might be safe to inquire of him; but, on a nearer inspection, he was so repulsive to look upon that, from disgust, I turned aside to a cleanly and decently-dressed negro, and asked if he could tell me where I could find Mr. W., of whom I was in search. Casting his eye about he fastened it upon the lump of obesity I had just rejected, and with a polite bow, pointing to him, says, 'That is Mr. W——!' There was now no escape for me. On inquiry I found that he was what was left of my successor in the —— Academy.

"On learning who I was, he was (up to the measure of his capacity) right glad to see me; took me up to his house—which was as tidy as its lord—and introduced me to his wife. I learned that he had married a plantation, and settled down and enjoyed himself many years, free from the petty annoyances of the pedagogue and the desperate excitements and turmoil of the political arena. But I set out to find the dear old spot where I had taught my first school. At last I came upon the place where the Academy had been. But the Osage orange, that in the days of my principalship had been an adornment, had continued to thrive, with no hand to check its wanton growth, till it had completely covered and hidden from view the entire building, which was inaccessible to me. School was dismissed, and the schoolmaster was —where?"

Cunning of the Fox.

A hunter, who was one morning keeping watch in the forest, saw a fox cautiously making his approach toward the stump of an old tree. When sufficiently near, he took a high and determined jump on to the top of it, and, after looking around a while, hopped to the ground again. After Reynard had repeated this knightly exercise several times, he went his way, but presently returned to the spot, bearing a pretty heavy piece of dry oak in his mouth, and thus burdened, and as it would seem for the purpose of testing his vaulting powers, he renewed his leaps on to the stump. After a time, however, and when he found that, weighted as he was, he could make the ascent with facility, he desisted from further efforts, dropped the piece of wood from his mouth, and, coiling himself upon the top of the stump, remained motionless as if dead. At the approach of evening, an old sow and her progeny, five or six in number, issued from a neighboring thicket, and, pursuing their usual track, passed near to the stump in question. Two of her sucklings followed somewhat behind the rest, and just as they neared his ambush Michel, with the rapidity of thought, darted down from his perch upon one of them, and in the twinkling of an eye bore it in triumph on to the fastness he had so providentially prepared beforehand. Confounded at the shrieks of her offspring, the old sow returned in fury to the spot, and until late in the night made repeated desperate attempts to storm the murderer's stronghold; but the fox took the matter coolly, and devoured the pig under the very nose of its mother.—*Naturalist in Norway.*

The Good Country.

Edna Dean Procter, writing in the *Independent* of her arrival at the Hudson River Railroad depot, in New York, at an early morning hour, says:—

Among the throng waiting the departure of the train was a group of emigrants; and in it two children crying bitterly, apparently from sheer sleeplessness and fatigue.

"Poor little things," I said, "how tired they seem!"

"Yes," answered the mother, who stood by, trying to comfort them—a meanly-clad, worn-looking woman, but with soft dark eyes and abundant chesnut hair coiled under her torn hood. "Yes, they are tired out. We landed yesterday from England, after five long weeks at sea. But, thank God! I don't mind it now, *We've got to the good country.*"

Sweet-faced, weary woman! may it indeed prove to you and your children a good country, and in the far Western home you go to gain may you find cheer and plenty to compensate you for the hardships of the past. *The good country!* That is what America is to toiling, straitened millions all over the earth; and God grant that it may never cease to be.

THE WAITERS ON STRIKE.

The Perils of Hotel Life in the Metropolis—Breaking in New Sets of Waiters—Consternation of the Guests—Ladies' Dresses Ruined and Gentlemen Shot by Champagne Corks.

The dining-rooms of the Astor, St. Nicholas, Clarendon, and other hotels were yesterday scenes of numerous comic incidents. The waiters struck for higher wages. The proprietors refused to pay the demand, and employed green hands at the old prices. Many of the new comers had followed various outdoor callings, and were evidently not posted in the mysteries of a waiter's life. The orders of the guests were not always fulfilled to the letter, though the impromptu waiters did their best. The guests of the different hotels were much amused at these blunders, and laughingly remarked that it was all right; but tired travellers growled with a vengeance, and regarded their half-furnished plates with looks of dismay.

HOW SALAD DRESSING WAS FURNISHED.

At one of the tables a young gentleman with a purple necktie ordered a plate of salad dressing. The waiter receiving the order had recently been employed as a driver on the Third avenue cars. He took the order with some hesitation, and returned with a bowl of water-cresses. The young man with the purple necktie protested, and the waiter departed, and returned with a dish of string beans. The young man smiled, and said:—

"This is not what I ordered, but it will do. How's your celery?"

"Thirty dollars a month and found, sir," was the reply. "I tuk the place of one of the strikers, sir. They wanted thirty-five dollars a month."

CUSTARD PIE AFTER SOUP.

A German tailor, who was desirous of changing his business, had charge of a long table. He furnished each of his guests with soup, and then brought on the custard pie with a grand flourish. A tired traveller looked at the pie, and then roared out,

"Here, you—what's this? I want some roast beef, rare. Hurry up, for I've got to catch the train at half-past 6."

Two minutes afterwards the German tailor, whose head was bursting with orders, dropped a charlotte russe and a plate of pickles in front of the traveller, who turned them over with his fork, and again shouted lustily for roast beef.

SHOT IN THE NECK.

A keeper of a Bowery fruit stand was observed among the crowd of waiters. He appeared as awkward in his white apron as an organ grinder's monkey in a new jacket. A dignified old gentleman, accompanied by two sparkling daughters, raised his finger, and the Bowery boy slid to his side with the grace of a cart horse.

"A wine card," said the old gentleman.

The East-sider glanced at him in evident confusion, stood in a reflective attitude for ten seconds, and then rushed to the waiter's dressing-room, where he had left his coat. In a minute he reappeared before the astonished guest with a deck of greasy playing cards, which he tossed upon the table, accompanied by the words, "All right, my old covey; fill your hand."

The head waiter here came to the rescue, ascertained that the stranger wished a bottle of Carte d'Or, and sent it to the table, to be opened by the Bowery fruit dealer. Without waiting for it to cool, he knocked off the top with the edge of a china plate. In a second the old gentleman's bald head was shampooed with the froth, and many little rivulets of champagne ran down his back, and only stopped in his boots. While the venerable stranger was wiping his neck and sputtering forth his indignation, an awkward waiter opposite popped a champagne cork in his eye, and drizzled the bottle over the chignon of an English blonde.

A WASH-DISH FOR A FINGER-BOWL.

During the day two Englishmen, who had arrived on the Java, visited one of the hotels, and sat down at the dining-table. The soup was furnished in due style. The next course was fish; and the waiter, who had been a car conductor, zealous in his duty, dropped two pieces of cocoanut pie in front of the Britons. The Englishmen stared at one another, and then asked for the bill of fare. The conductor, in a fit of absence of mind, replied:—

"Goin' through? Seven cents to Harlem."

The Englishmen again looked at each other in astonishment, growled at the peculiarity of American customs, and called for the regular course. This was served with a vengeance. "Potted pigeons" were called for. The waiter brought the birds, but said that he couldn't find any pot to put them in. Pineapples accompanied roast turkey, boiled potatoes came with ice cream, sponge cake hobnobbed with hash, turnips were brought in with rice pudding, and chocolate cake appeared on the same dish with St. Louis ham. The Englishmen were evidently surprised at the culinary tastes of the Americans, but they kept very quiet until the close of their dinner, when they asked for finger-bowls.

Car Conductor—"What?"

First Englishman—"Bring us two finger-bowls."

Second Englishman—"And two napkins."

Car Conductor—"What's a finger-bowl?"

First Englishman—"Why, stupid, a bowl to wash our fingers in."

Second Englishman—"Yes, and the towels are to dry our hands."

The car conductor disappeared, and after a long time, returned with two old-fashioned tin wash dishes, half-filled with Croton water, in the centre of which were floating two bits of Castile soap. He held them while the confused Britons washed their hands, when he told them to dry them on his apron, as the towels were on rollers, and could not be brought to the table.

HOW THE HOTEL PROPRIETORS FELT.

In the beginning of the strike Aleck and Redington, the amiable sons of Colonel Stetson, of Astor House fame, walked the halls in high glee, running their fingers through their hair, and talking confidently of the abilities of their new waiters. Though the mistakes of the day did not fully bear out their anticipations, they express themselves satisfied with the result, and seem confident that everything will be all right this morning. Thirteen of the old waiters remain at the Astor.

In some of the hotels dinner was only served through the aid of the porters, clerks, and chambermaids. At one or two of the hotels the proprietors donned white aprons and asserted their authority, as well as contempt for "strikes," by themselves serving the guests.

The old waiters positively assert that two-thirds of the new men will be so completely used up after yesterday's experience that they will fail to put in an appearance at all to-day.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Mausoleum at Frogmore.

The London *Times* gives the following description of the mausoleum which Queen Victoria has built at Frogmore for the reception of the remains of the Prince Consort:—

The magnificent place of sepulture has been very nearly completed. All that remains to be added is, in fact, some further statuary and two large paintings which are yet unfinished. The cost, it is understood, already amounts to some £200,000, and the whole of this defrayed from her Majesty's private purse. Access to the mausoleum is obtained by crossing a handsome stone bridge which has been thrown across a portion of the ornamental water at Frogmore. The exterior of the mausoleum is stone; all the interior is marble, of every hue and description. In design the structure consists of a central octagon, around which are three recesses or chapels, the entrance occupying the site of what would be the fourth. The dome of the octagon is surmounted by a cross. The external breadth of the building is 70 feet and the length 80 feet; the extreme height, from the general level of the ground to the top of the cross eighty-three feet, and the height from the floor to the dome is seventy feet. The interior is a work of art of wonderful magnificence—rich in gold and color, in painting and sculpture, in specimens of the most skilful decoration. The entrance, which faces the east, is reached by a flight of black marble steps, leading to a porch supported by granite columns, and with a ceiling decorated with Salviati's Venetian mosaics. The floor of the entrance, as well as of the entire structure, is formed of variegated marbles, polished and inlaid in panels of beautiful design. In the centre of the octagon is a massive sarcophagus of highly polished Aberdeen granite resting upon a slab of polished marble, and at its corners there are kneeling angels in bronze. Upon the lid of the sarcophagus is a recumbent figure of the Prince Consort in white marble, the work of Baron Marochetti. The dome above has a ceiling of blue, spangled with golden stars, and the ribs of the dome, also rich with gold, are supported by golden angels. The lantern around the dome is filled with stained glass, beneath which are cherubs holding wreaths of *immortelles*. From the ceilings of each of the three recesses there is suspended a massive chandelier of bronze and gold. Around, the walls are formed of panelled and sculptured marbles, set with great taste and skill, and with inscriptions and traceries interspersed. In the recess opposite the entrance there is an altar, and over it a large painting of the Resurrection; above it, in the ceiling, a fresco of the Ascension. The large paintings for the other two recesses have not yet arrived. One of the frescos is Christ bearing the Cross. Over the entrance there is a picture painted by the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of Great Britain), and her Royal Highness, skilful alike as a sculptor and a painter, contributes to the statuary which adds to the adornment of the building. There are paintings of the evangelists; three statues of the prophets have yet to come. Bas-reliefs, in statuary marble, depict various appropriate Scriptural subjects. A great quantity of enrichment in gold bronze adds to the general effect. The result is marvellously grand—a magnificent resting-place for the illustrious departed. All that affectionate reverence could dictate, wealth procure, and art achieve has been done. It is a work worthy of our Queen—a touching expression of her Majesty's devoted affection and deep reverence for the memory of her beloved husband; and as a lasting memorial it is worthy of the Prince who so earnestly devoted himself to promote the cultivation of the arts which are in this royal mausoleum exhibited in their utmost splendor.

Outfit of a Royal Baby.

The Countess of Girgenti expects soon to add another member to the illustrious family of Bourbon, and the Empress Eugenie has kindly given her several costly articles of baby clothing. I was shown some of them a few days since. They comprise an "airing" suit, namely, soft lamb's wool stockings; white quilted satin boots tipped with swan's down and tied with a blue ribbon; a long robe of the finest cambric, delicately embroidered with fleur de lys and the royal arms of Naples, and frilled with several rows of Valenciennes lace; a mantle, hood, parasol, rattle, and foot warmer. Insertion is prodigally and tastefully used in the tablier and body of the robe. The mantle is of white satin, covered with Alencon point and trimmed with blue rosettes and bows. It has two sets of pelerines; one is of lace and satin, and the other satin and swan's down. The linings are of Florence silk quilted with eider down. A dozen gold nursery pins, delicately chased, are placed in a breast pocket of this garment, which is at once deliciously light and warm. In another pocket there is a duck of a handkerchief, trimmed and embroidered to correspond with the robe. The veil, which is of Brussels point, is large enough for a bride on her wedding day. The Empress, not wishing to believe in the possibility of the eldest child of her young friend being a girl, only gives for the head gear a cap with a cockade and a boy's hood. There are some very dainty flannel underclothes, and a small hot water pan in silver, which was used by the Prince Imperial's nurse in keeping his illustrious charge warm during his airings. The rattle is not forgotten. This toy of early infancy is of gold and mother-of-pearl, very beautifully carved. It bears the cypher M. F. P.; for the baby, if a boy, will be called Maria Francisco Pius, and if a girl, Maria Francisca Pia, with a tail of other names held in high veneration in Spain and Naples. The crowning work of the outfit is baby's parasol, with its handle of carved ivory, its ribs of gilt bronze, its cover of glace silk lined with blue, and surmounted by an ivory Latin cross, with a tiny Madonna and bambino on the top of it. This pious symbol contains also an atom of the true cross set behind a turquoise. Isabella, of course, will have more faith in it as a preservation against lightning than in an electrical rod. The different articles I have enumerated are, with some other baby belongings, to be sent to the Countess Girgenti in a beautiful basket of Italian straw done out in blue satin.—*Letter from Paris.*

—£150,000 worth of gas is annually wasted in London by leakage from the mains.

—The Bavarian elections have resulted in favor of a union of North and South Germany.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS

(FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.

ALF MERIAN & CO., No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.
4 26

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 3½

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.
ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED. 1 11 tf
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia, DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 2½ Also WOOL SACKS.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
William H. Moore, William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett, George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 12

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 4·20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 25, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	9·30 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.	

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, viz.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 1869. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¼ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

NOTICE.—SALE OF FINE WINES, ETC. Catalogues of Mr. Gratz' Private Stock of Fine Wines, etc., to be sold on Saturday, June 5, at 12 o'clock, are now ready. 6 2 2t

Sale No. 3509 Baring street, West Philadelphia. HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM, CHAMBER, AND OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, WALNUT BOOKCASE, FINE CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Friday Morning,

June 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 3509 Baring street, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, below Bridge street, the handsome household furniture, comprising walnut parlor suit, green rep coverings, walnut bookcase, oak dining-room furniture, walnut chamber furniture, fine Brussels ingrain, and Venetian carpets, china, glassware, refrigerator, kitchen furniture, etc. etc.

May be examined on morning of sale at 8 o'clock.

The Vine street cars run within one square of the place of sale. 6 2 2t

ELEGANT PRIVATE LIBRARY.

On Friday Afternoon,

June 4, at 4 o'clock, at the auction store, the choice private library of Robert H. Gratz, Esq., going abroad. 6 2 2t

PRIVATE STOCK OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

On Saturday,

June 5, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the auction store, the private stock of Robert H. Gratz, Esq., comprising fine old Madeira, Sherry, Port, Catawba, Catalonia, Hock, Sauterne, Rum, Whisky, etc.

Samples ready one hour previous to the sale. 6 2 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS, PARLOR ORGANS, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, CEDAR CHESTS, PRINTING PRESSES, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of elegant walnut parlor, chamber, and dining room furniture. Also, carpets, French plate mantel and pier mirrors, china, glassware, plated ware, pianos, melodeons, cabinet organs, etc.

RED CEDAR CLOTHES CHESTS.—At 1 o'clock will be sold twenty-four superior cedar moth-proof clothes chests.

PRINTING PRESSES.—Also, two small printing presses, with fonts of type.

ELEGANT COUNTER.—At 10 o'clock, will be sold, an elegant walnut counter, with desk, railing, etc., suitable for an office. 6 2 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Executrix's Sale, No. 331 N. Ninth street.

SUPERIOR PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, TWO FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, FEATHER BEDS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ETC.

On Friday Morning.

At 10 o'clock, at No. 331 N. Ninth street, by order of executrix, by catalogue, the entire superior household furniture, etc.

May be examined early on morning of sale. 6 1 2t

Executors' Sale, N. E. corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.

SURPLUS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, SCHERR PIANO, FARREL & HERRING FIRE-PROOF, WALNUT BOOKCASE, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, MATTRESSES AND BEDDING, CUT GLASS, ETC.

On Saturday Morning,

June 5, at 10 o'clock, at the N. E. corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, the surplus household furniture. 6 3 2t

Important Sale, No. 529 Chesnut street.

ELEGANT WALNUT FURNITURE.

On Monday Morning,

7th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, very elegant furniture, including suits of elegant drawing-room, parlor, and library furniture, covered in fine plush, reps, terries, and hair-cloth; suits walnut chamber furniture, handsomely carved, finished in oil and varnish; elegant wardrobes to match; handsomely carved centre and bouquet tables; elegant etageres; handsome walnut and oak sideboards; handsomely carved walnut hat and umbrella stands; secretary; bookcase; oiled walnut dining-room chairs, etc.

The furniture was manufactured for the best city sales, finished in the best and most substantial manner, and sold only on account of the manufacturer declining business. 6 3 3t

Sale N. E. corner Fourth and South streets.

STOCK AND FIXTURES, COUNTERS, AND SHOW-CASES OF A DRUG STORE.

On Tuesday Morning,

8th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the N. E. corner Fourth and South streets, the stock and fixtures, including counters, marble tops; showcases, shelving, cases, drawers, show bottles, stock of fine drugs, etc. 6 3 4t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

June 4, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 1000 rolls Canton mattings, oil-cloths, etc. etc. 5 29 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning,

June 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 1 5t

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning,

June 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 2 5t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.

On Monday Morning,

June 7, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.

N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 6 3 3t

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF WHITE IRON STONE-WARE.

The attention of Hotel Proprietors, Housekeepers, and others is called to a Large Sale of Imported White Iron Stoneware, from one of the best English Manufactories, to be sold at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,

On Friday Morning,

June 4, at 10½ o'clock, in lots to suit, consisting in part of Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Dinner Sets, etc., the whole comprising a general assortment suitable for Hotels and Private Families.

EXTRA QUALITY TRIPLE SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Also, a full and general assortment of extra quality triple silver-plated ware, warranted as represented or no sale. 1t

JAMES HUNT, AUCTIONEER, S. W. CORner FIFTH and SOUTH Streets.

REGULAR SALES at the Auction Store, every SATURDAY Morning, of Household Furniture, Housekeeping Articles, etc., received from families quitting housekeeping. 5 25 12t

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO 112 N. FRONT Street. 1 2t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA. MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. 4 1

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM,
2 Superintendent.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

The Annual Session of the General Synod—The Proceedings This Morning.

This morning, at nine o'clock, the second day's session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America was opened with a solemn prayer offered by Rev. Jeremiah Searle.

The minutes of the preceding day were read, after which half an hour was spent in devotional exercises, participated in by the President, Rev. Charles H. Stitt, Rev. Dr. Taylor, of New York, Professor William H. Crosley, one of the elders, from Poughkeepsie N. Y., and Rev. John McC. Holmes.

The President then announced the standing committees, as follows:—

Professorate—Rev. Messrs. A. G. Vermilye, J. D. Thompson, and John Forsyth. Elders, James Myers and Thomas Jeremiah.

Overtures—Rev. Messrs. P. D. Van Cleef, Abraham Wessler, and J. S. Demarest. Elders, W. H. Crosley and Johnson Setson.

Synod Minutes—Rev. Messrs. Joseph Scudder, James B. Wilson, and O. Gesner. Elders, D. A. Brokaw and E. T. Strong.

Domestic Missions—Rev. Messrs. S. W. Wills, W. F. Lieiman, J. Knieskew. Elders, P. W. Euling and J. S. Vancourt.

Foreign Missions—Rev. Messrs. W. J. R. Taylor, E. P. Terhune, and J. K. Rhinehart. Elders, R. N. Perlee and Jacob R. Hardenburg.

State of Religion—Rev. Messrs. Z. Eddy, W. T. Engard, and N. H. Van Arsdale. Elders, T. F. Cornell, and James A. Emarck.

Education—Rev. Messrs. J. McC. Holmes, E. L. Heerman, and J. S. Joralman; Elders Abram Slaight, and S. Waldron.

Judicial Business—Revs. J. Elmendorff, J. H. Suydom, and J. S. Hartley; Elders Charles McLean and James Young.

Widows' and Disabled Ministers' Fund—Rev. Messrs. J. Searle, W. E. Turner, and D. B. Wyckoff; Elders J. Overcamp and George Zimmerman.

Publication—Rev. Messrs. James Demarest, J. H. Van Doren, and William D. Voorhes; Elders Peter Cox and G. H. Van Meter.

Nominations—Rev. Messrs. John Forsyth, W. M. Halloway, Jr., and A. M. Arcularius; Elders Elias D. Little and Jonathan Hackmoodie.

Correspondence—Rev. John G. Johnson, J. C. Cruikshank, and Cyril Spaulding. Elders, R. A. Staats and R. Voorhes.

Accounts—Rev. Messrs. Jacob N. Voorhes, J. H. Hertheiff, and John S. Scott. Elders, J. Vedder and C. F. Hoag.

Leave of Absence—Rev. Messrs. N. Conklin, J. S. J. S. Joralman, and S. A. Bumstead; Elders James Van Ness and G. G. Bergen.

Board of Directors—Elders John W. Ferdin, W. R. Schell, Peter Crisfell, G. C. Churchill, and R. N. Perlee.

Rev. W. J. R. Taylor offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Credentials of Delegates, after being read in the Synod, be referred to the Committee on Correspondence, which was adopted.

The report of the Board of Directors, with the accompanying documents, was read, and afterwards referred to the Committee on Professorate. It sets forth among other facts the following bequests received during the year:—From the executors of Mrs. Fanny Jewett, $2000; Rachel Perry, $1000; Maria Ann Lefferts, $2095; Mrs. Ann Hertzog, $10,000; L. J. Voorhees, $1000; S. N. Schaefferin, $3000. The amount received to the 1st of May last, on account of the assessment of $20,000 made by the General Synod in June, 1864, for the purpose of increasing the Permanent Fund of the Synod, is $16,417·41. There has been received for the Hope College Endowment Fund, in cash and promissory notes, $2894·63. The donation of $30,000 made to the institution has been all expended, save some $500.

The collections from churches during the past year amounted to $1336·39.

Annuities have been paid from the fund for the six months ending May 1 and November 1, amounting to $1257·50.

James Suydam resigned as a member of the board, and Abraham J. Beekman was elected to fill the vacancy.

The bond of Rev. N. E. Smith, amounting to $40,000, has been cancelled.

The amendment to the act of incorporation granting additional powers and authority was passed during the year, and Rev. James A. H. Cornell, D. D., engaged to raise subscriptions for the completion of the endowment of the professional fund. Classis were in arrears for contingent expenses on the 1st inst. amounting to $1005·52.

A communication was received from the Classis of Bergen in reference the assessment of the General Synod, and referred to the Committee on Professorate.

Communications were received from the Classis of Holland and Classis of Wisconsin in relation to the subject of Free Masonry, strongly denouncing it, purporting to give its secrets, designs, and danger to society, and calling on the Synod to use every means in its power to discountenance the cause or patronage of the Order, and insisting that members of the denomination connected with the Order be requested to leave it, and if they refuse to do so, that they shall be formally excommunicated.

After considerable discussion, showing a disposition to handle the subject with cautiousness, the matter was finally referred to the Committee on Overtures.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises, through its chairman, presented the order of exercises for the afternoon session.

A communication was received and read from the Classis of Wisconsin in reference to the support of disabled ministers and referred to the Committee on Overtures.

A communication was received from the Classis of Holland in reference the Theological Seminary at Hope College, which was referred to the Committee on Professorate.

Applications were made from the Classis of New York and North Classis of Long Island for dispensations respectively for William S. Johnson of Classis of New York, and William Ferns. Referred to the Committee on Judicial Business.

A communication was received from the South Classis, of Long Island, in reference to the change of the statistical tables. Referred to Committee on Overtures.

A communication was received from the diocese of New Brunswick in reference to holding stock in incorporated companies, which was referred to the same committee.

A communication was received from the Senior Class in the Theological Seminary at Hope College, which was referred to the Committee on Professorate.

At the request of the North Reformed Church of Newark, N. J., that church was selected as the place of the next annual meeting.

The committee appointed to examine concerning certain proposed new hymns made a report, through its chairman, Rev. John Foster, which was, on motion, laid on the table.

The report of the committee of the last session on Hymnology, which was read by Rev. John R. Thompson, was accepted, and its consideration made the order for to-morrow, after the addresses of the Secretaries.

A communication was received, certifying Rev. E. E. Higbee as Delegate and Rev. S. H. Giesy as Secondary in the Synod, from the German Reformed Church.

Adjourned until this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA VS. FREE TRADE.—The New York *Tribune* of this morning publishes the following letter from the chief proprietor of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in this city, as showing "the proper feeling on the subject of protection:"—

"KEYSTONE SAW AND STEEL WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.—The *Tribune*—The workingmen in this establishment know how to protect American industry as thoroughly as how to make good saws. Inclosed find check for $100, for which send 162 copies of weekly, beginning with that containing No. 1 of Mr. Greeley's articles on 'Political Economy,' to HENRY DISTON, "No. 67 Laurel street, Philadelphia."

STORE ROBBERY.—The hardware store of Henry L. Elder & Son, No. 1321 Market street, was entered by thieves last night. They "jimmied" open a rear door and carried off fine cutlery to the value of about $200. This morning matches were found scattered all over the floor. They had used these to see their way about the premises.

SALE OF FINE WINES.—Private stock of fine wines etc., of R. H. Gratz, Esq., going to Europe, will be sold by M. Thomas & Sons, at their auction rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street, on Saturday, June 5, at 12 o'clock. Catalogues may be had on application to the auctioneers.

LARCENY CASE.—Alderman Carpenter has committed George Gillas to answer the charge of larceny. He boarded at No. 531 South Front street, and the allegation is that he left the premises last night without paying his board bill, and also carried off a lot of clothing belonging to persons in the house.

FESTIVAL AND CONCERT.—The Ladies' Aid Society of the new Baptist Church, corner of Broad and Spruce streets, will hold a floral festival and promenade concert at Horticultural Hall, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 8th and 9th inst.

VIOLATING AN ORDINANCE.—Martin Webb and Peter Dumas were arrested last night for emptying fish in the gutter at Frankford road and Master streets. They had a hearing before Alderman Eggleton, and was bound over to answer.

MAD DOGS.—Yesterday Officer Ditlett, of the Second district, shot a mad dog at Sixth and Shippen streets, after it had bit a child. Officer McCormick, of the Schuylkill Harbor Police, shot a mad dog at the Wire Bridge yesterday.

STOLE HATS.—Max Beck went into the store of Lippincott & Co., No. 240 Market street, yesterday, and helped himself to some hats. He was noticed by one of the attendants, and was followed and arrested. Alderman Kerr held him to answer.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN.

Reception of His Friends by Our New Minister to Russia.

City Councils having tendered the use of Independence Hall to ex-Governor A. G. Curtin for the purpose of receiving the farewell of the citizens of Philadelphia, previous to his departure for Russia, The following correspondence has taken place between Mayor Fox and that distinguished gentleman:—

MAY 26, 1869.—Hon. Andrew G. Curtin—Dear Sir:—It gives me pleasure to comply with the resolution of Councils of Philadelphia (a copy of which is hereto annexed), to tender you the use of Independence Hall for the purpose of receiving the farewell of our citizens at such time as may be most convenient to you.

There are many who would like to embrace the opportunity of paying a farewell visit to "the honored late Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth," now about to absent himself from among us on a highly important diplomatic mission, and I trust you will name some time for this purpose, the arrangements for which shall be made in such manner as will best promote the purposes of the reception and be most agreeable to yourself. Very respectfully,

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., 2d June, 1869.—Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of Philadelphia—Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th of May, in which, in obedience to a resolution of the City Councils, you tender me the use of Independence Hall for the purpose of receiving the farewell of the citizens of Philadelphia previous to my departure from the country.

I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me by the offer from the city authorities to use that historic and sacred hall for the purpose of meeting the citizens of Philadelphia who may please to call and give me the satisfaction of bidding them farewell, and I am under many obligations to you, as the Chief Magistrate of the city, for the kind and complimentary language in which you offer me this distinction. Saturday, the 12th of June, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., will answer my arrangements, and I name that time for the occasion.

I am, very respectfully, A. G. CURTIN.

FIRE.

Total Destruction of a Whiting Manufactory.

This morning, at 3·30 o'clock, a fire broke out in the whiting manufactory of Messrs. Hasse & Pratts, on York street, above Thompson, Nineteenth ward. The building and its contents were almost totally consumed. The first story of the structure was built of brick and stone; the second story of wood, mainly lattice work. In this story—the second, which was used for drying purposes—the fire originated, but in what manner is unknown. There are no indications of incendiarism. The firemen were quickly at work, but the flames ran so rapidly along the combustible materials of the building that their utmost efforts were unavailing. The entire place was burned out, floors and roof all fell in, and the walls alone are standing. The stock and machinery in the building were destroyed. The loss is about $20,000, which is covered by insurance to one-half that amount in the following companies:—

Phœnix, of Philadelphia	$5,000
Enterprise, "	2,500
Home, "	2,500
Total	$10,000

The fire burned brightly for two hours, and still smoulders.

POLICEMEN APPOINTED.—This morning Mayor Fox announced the following police appointments:—

Fifth District—William Gray, Arnold Rhoe.

Seventh District—George Blaess, John Engle.

Twelfth District—Jacob Schuler, Sergeant, in place of George W. Mervine, removed; John R. Lawrence, Joseph M. Temsmar, Charles Gutzsell, John Ambacher, Samuel Mehaffey, William J. Walker, Michael Patton, Charles C. Keeley, Frederick Wagner, James Vandevere, John Cooney, Jacob Glassmier, Penrose Murphy, Moses Whelan, George C. Chidester, Jacob Hare, Stewart Winters, Thomas J. McNeil, John Christie, and Charles Meyhafer.

Fifteenth District—John Fullerton.

BLACKS ASSAULT A POLICEMAN.—Yesterday afternoon Officer McLaughlin was called upon to arrest a man in Pine alley, who had insulted a female and broken in the door of a residence. The peace-breaker was taken into custody, but he resisted and called upon his friends, a number of blacks who stood by, to assist him in making his escape. They did so, and a general attack was made upon the patrolmen, but notwithstanding, he held his ground until the arrival of brother officers. Alexander Merton, Benjamin Allen, James Tummell, and Polian Corsey (all blacks) were then arrested, and after a hearing before Alderman Carpenter were held to bail to answer.

FORTUNATE ARREST.—Martin Ault and Charles McFarland were arrested yesterday for breaking into and robbing the tavern of Mr. Jeremiah King, in West Philadelphia, some days since. The prisoners were arraigned before Alderman Maule, who, when about discharging them, was interrupted by the presence of a policeman having in custody one John McGann for sealing a horse. This prisoner recognized Ault and McFarland, and confessed that he and the other prisoners were concerned in the robbery of Mr. King's establishment. Alderman Maule committed the whole party.

STOLE A HORSE AND WAGON.—A man named Peter Greenmar got into a wagon at Fourth and Arch streets yesterday, and while driving off was arrested for the larceny of the team. Alderman Williams committed him.

HOUSE ENTERED.—About 10 o'clock last night the residence of Mr. Kaher, No. 911 Sergeant street, was entered by prying open a back shutter, and clothing to the value of $75 was carried off. No arrests were made.

FOND OF BEER.—Ely Barber was taken into custody at Front and Adam streets, yesterday, for the theft of a barrel of lager beer. He had a hearing before Alderman Neill, and was bound over for trial.

RESCUED.—Last night a sailor fell overboard at Lombard street wharf on the Schuylkill, and was rescued by the Harbor Police.

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CARDS, CIRCULARS. BILL HEADS, ETC.
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JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
HAVING REMOVED FROM
NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET,
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THEIR NEW BUILDING,
No. 1124 Chesnut Street,
Are now opening a large and new assortment of DIAMOND and OTHER FINE JEWELRY, AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES, ENGLISH STERLING SILVER-WARE, GORHAM ELECTRO-PLANED WARE, MANTEL CLOCKS, Etc. [3 11thm§



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THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Gold in San Francisco at the Disposal of the Government—Naval Changes—Department Clerks Granted Leave of Absence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The San Francisco Sub-Treasury.
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury received a letter to-day from the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, dated May 24, giving the details of the operations of his office, and stating that six millions of gold were in the sub-treasury, subject to the order of the Government.

Naval Changes.
Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Commander John A. Winslow, United States Navy, has been ordered to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Commodore Simon B. Bissell has been ordered to Washington, as a member of the Examining Board, of which Rear Admiral Smith is President. Also, Lieutenant-Commanding C. D. Gigsbee to duty at the Naval Academy; also, Lieutenant E. Longnecker to the receiving-ship Potomac; Chief Engineer A. J. Kiersted to the Ossipee. Lieutenant-Commander Alfred Hopkins has been detached from the receiving-ship Potomac, and ordered to duty at League Island, Philadelphia.

Knights Templars.
Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The President this moring issued an order directing that all Knights Templars employed in the Executive Departments of the Governments who wish to attend the semi-centennial anniversary of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, be granted leave of absence for four days, commencing on the 15th instant, by making application to the heads of the departments.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Confederate Dead—An Interesting Suit Decided.
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Next Saturday has been fixed for decorating the graves of the Confederate dead in the cemeteries around Baltimore.

The suit of Foster against Clabaugh, proprietor of the Fountain Hotel, for $600 damages in consequence of having his money and watch stolen when a guest of the hotel, was decided, in the Superior Court, in favor of the defendant, on the grounds that plaintiff did not comply with the hotel rules in not putting valuables in the safe, etc.

Departure of United States Consuls.

Dr. Erni, United States Consul to Basle, Switzerland, and R. M. Hanson, United States Consul to Bremen, sailed hence yesterday in the steamship Leipzig.

Conflagration.

The new Richmond Flour Mill, two miles south of Frederick, Md., was burned this morning. The engine-house and contents were saved. The mill was owned by Fangmeyer, Doll & Castle, of Baltimore, whose loss is estimated at $10,000; insured for $5000 in the National Fire Company of Baltimore.

FROM NEW YORK.

Attempted Suicide.
Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Josephine Clifton, residing in Twenty-seventh street, attempted to commit suicide this morning by jumping off the pier at the foot of Spring street.

A Fire

broke out about noon to-day, at the Russian baths, on Fourth street. The fire is now almost extinguished. Damages about $5000, partly insured.

Financial Matters in the Metropolis.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The Money market to-day is unusually dull. Gold opened at 10 A. M. at 138¼, has fluctuated to ⅜ and ½, and has again declined to 138¼, with very little business doing. Dullness of foreign exchange is the principal cause of inactivity of the Money market. In the Stock market Michigan Southern, which yesterday reached as high as 119¼, has now declined to 114¾. New York Central and Hudson River still maintain yesterday's high prices, being quoted at 192½ and 160¾ respectively. Pacific Mail is a little firmer to-day, being quoted at 82⅝.

Post Office Robbed.

FREMONT, Ohio, June 3.—The Fremont Post Office was broken into and robbed last night. The thieves also destroyed a large number of letters.

CUBA.

Admission of Rebel Successes—Defection Among the Spanish Troops.

A Spanish volunteer writes to a Cuban friend in New York under date of Havana, May 22:—

I write you again to-day strongly impressed by the successes which have occurred during these last days. The insurgents, who, according to Government reports, and the notices and comments of the press, were reduced to the most complete impotency, show now that they are stronger and more numerous than ever. The battles of Alta Gracia, Las Minas, Tunas, Trinidad, etc., have been, according to reliable reports routes for the Government, and we have, besides, expeditions coming from Nassau and other points in the States. These things have infused among all classes of the population (Spanish) a sad knowledge of the actual situation, more especially among us who see our officers preparing to leave the ranks for no other reason than that the thing (insurrection) grows much worse, the contrary of that which our superior authority announces. He speaks of the suppression of the movement, but in the same breath asks for reinforcements from the country and from Spain also.

I suppose you have heard something of the movements of certain public benefactors here (alluding to the deputation gone to Spain with reference to the confiscation business), and likewise of a certain proposition discussed in a junta, which is neither more nor less than a sale of the island, it being, as is supposed, the only way to save a portion of the millions gathered together by means of the slave trade.

I confess to you frankly that there is a most extraordinary pressure upon us, and I should not be surprised if the volunteers, among whom I am counted one, under the pretext of certain veteran officers being placed over us in place of the deserting chiefs, tired and worn-out as they were by the swindle, that the volunteers, I say, should, all at once, make a bold stroke against this impotent Government, putting themselves under the cover (or excuse) of the confiscation and death which the Cubans, should they obtain their freedom, would be apt to launch upon us by way of reprisals.

The insurrection is as the mangoes are in all directions—abundant. The mercantile situation is grave, inasmuch as no one trusts any one; neither is there any confidence felt, as between one man and another; nothing is sold, neither can anything be collected, because the insurrection is the most magnificent pretext in the world for a refusal to pay; and, moreover, he who has a dollar in hand never expects to make another one out of this unhappy land. Unfortunately, it is too true that this country is ruined for all of us for a long time to come.

The Cuban Envoy in Peru.

A correspondent in Lima, under date of May 14, writes as follows respecting the Cuban envoy to Peru:—

Don Ambrosio Valiente, Commissioner from the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, arrived here on the 8th inst. His mission was twofold—one to seek a recognition of Cuban independence, which has just been granted, and furthermore funds to carry on the war. The first object received the attention of a special Cabinet council. For the second subscriptions are to be opened by the friends of Cuba, and doubtless Peru will give abundantly. Don Ambrosio is a son of the celebrated Cuban lawyer, Don Porfirio Valiente, who at present is in England for the same purpose. The press of Lima have placed the hospitality of their columns at his disposal.

From Great Inagua Island—Landing of Munitions of War—A Steamer Taking on Military Stores from an American Schooner—Destination Unknown.

By the schooner Mary Kelly, just arrived at New York from Inagua, the following particulars have been received:—The schooner sailed from the island for New York on the 17th ult. There was in the port the steamer Dominican, Telegrafo, and an American schooner, the Champion. The latter vessel had sailed from Boston, United States, for Inagua, well loaded with arms and munitions of war. The Champion and the steamer were lying side by side, and the cargo was being rapidly transferred from the former to the latter vessel.

There were several cannon, a good number of small arms, and large quantities of powder and other material of war. It was supposed by some that the Telegrafo would take this cargo to St. Marc's, in Hayti, where the rebels against Salnave's government had a depot of military supplies; but there was also a suspicious rumor to the effect that a French man-of-war was off the coast of the island, on the watch for suspicious vessels, such, for instance, as might be *en route* for Cuba, and carrying munitions and supplies to the insurgents.

There were no men aboard the steamer, except the officers and crew, and the fact that she came over from St. Marc's would not of itself settle the question of her destination. The impression created upon the minds of the people at Inagua was that the Telegrafo would return immediately to St. Marc's, but it is quite as probable that she was about to proceed to the coast of Cuba; more especially as the war movements in Hayti amount to nothing at present, and as both the feelings and active support of the Haytiens and Dominicans are all with the Cubans.

GRANT.

His Policy Towards England—New Developments—He Opposes Sumner's Views.

The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondence of yesterday contains the following:—

People who suppose that President Grant supports the views expressed by Senator Sumner in his great speech on the Alabama claims are very much mistaken. I have the best authority for stating that the President, so far from concurring with the Massachusetts Senator, thinks that a great injury has been done the country by that speech; that, in point of fact, it has placed us in a false and untenable position, and perhaps destroyed the only chance we had of settling the bothersome Alabama claims satisfactorily. This may seem rather unreliable; but the truth is, it comes in such a way as to admit of no doubt. Grant does not believe in Sumner's plan, which, when analyzed and stripped of its verbiage, he considers could lead to only one logical conclusion—war. Therefore the people who have been so much alarmed in England as well as here at home about a sanguinary collision between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, and the consequent damage to "one blood, one language, one destiny," etc., may dismiss their fears. Grant is understood to go further and to believe that Sumner himself is not sincere; that Sumner's design was to get the start of Banks and his followers, who were laboring zealously to accomplish the annexation of Canada and British North America as a sort of compensation for our Alabama claims. It is well known that Sumner is one of those who hold that it is not a good thing to acquire any more territory; that our present territory is as large as we can well govern, and that there is danger in making any more extensions. The idea is that Sumner believed, by making the speech he did, he would put the English people in such bad humor that they would not consent to exchange British North America or one inch of territory in satisfaction of claims urged with threats and bluster. At all events such seems to be the belief of Grant, and it is feared by his Cabinet that the proposed negotiations looking to the acquisition of British North America have been nipped in the bud by Sumner's speech. It is said that Grant, on being asked what he thought of Sumner's speech, summed up his opinion in five words—"Bad logic, but good rhetoric." Sumner's own declaration, inconsistent with the rest of his speech, that he did not wish war, it must be admitted, lends some plausibility to this explanation of his real object in making his remarks public. Grant holds that there are only two ways of settling international difficulties, namely, by diplomatic negotiation or by war. If we declare that we don't want to resort to the warlike remedy, then we must adopt the only other; and if we adopt diplomacy we must conduct it in a manner best calculated to effect our object. We must manage it with dignity, temperance, and firmness, but not with threats and blustering. We must address a proud and powerful nation in language that will convince her of the justice of our claims without offending needlessly her *amour propre*. From this statement of Grant's views on this very important subject it is difficult to perceive wherein his policy will differ from that of his predecessor, unless it be found in the proposed acquisition of territory.

OBITUARY.

Marshal Leopold O'Donnell.

The sudden death of General O'Donnell, from apoplexy, while engaged in discussion in the Spanish Cortes, is announced by a cable telegram from Madrid. The deceased was a native of Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, Canary Islands, and was born on the 12th of January, 1809. His father was a prominent officer of the Spanish army, into the service of which he entered at an early age, and before he had attained his twenty-fifth year was commissioned a colonel. During the Carlist war in Spain he espoused the cause of Queen Isabella, fought with great courage, and displayed such skill and ability that in 1838 he was appointed Chief of Staff and placed in command of the Army of the Centre. After the war was over he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general and created Count of Lucena. In 1840 he supported the cause of the Queen-mother Christina, and was compelled to take refuge with her in France, but during the following year was allowed to return to Spain, upon giving in his adhesion to the existing government. No sooner had he returned than he organized a formidable insurrection against the regent, and, upon its failure, once more fled to France. Here he participated in the intrigues against Espartero, and upon the fall of that Minister in 1843 once more went to Spain and was awarded for his services by being appointed Captain General of Cuba. Narvaez was in power when he returned, and O'Donnell was by him appointed Minister of War and the Colonies, and President of the Council, which positions he held until Spain declared war against Morocco, when he was placed in command of the army which invaded that country. His success was brilliant, and won for him the title of Duke of Tetuan, in addition to more substantial rewards. In 1863 the Marshal resigned his political offices because the Queen refused to dissolve the Chamber. Two years later he returned to power at the head of a new Ministry, but within a few months was replaced by Narvaez. Marshal O'Donnell was one of the many Spanish officers of great abilities whose love of revolution has placed Spain in her present position. Politically he was everything by turns, and for some time before the last revolution sided with those opposed to the rule of the ex-Queen Isabella.

Commander James P. Foster.

A telegram from Indianapolis announces the death in that city on yesterday morning, at the residence of his brother-in-law, of Commander James P. Foster, United States Navy. The deceased was a native of Kentucky, but had been a resident of Indiana for many years. He entered the naval service in 1846, and at the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln had reached the rank of lieutenant. On the 16th of July, 1862, he was commissioned a lieutenant-commander, and in October of the same year was ordered to the Mississippi squadron, commanded by Admiral Porter. He was placed in command of the iron-clad ram Chillicothe, of two guns, and in March of 1863 distinguished himself by the valuable service performed by his vessel during the Yazoo expedition. Later in the year he was placed in command of the gunboat Lafayette, of eight guns, and rendered valuable assistance during the bombardment and siege of Vicksburg. After the close of the war, Lieutenant Commander Foster was ordered to the Naval Academy, and placed in charge of the practice ships, and on the 25th of July, 1866, was promoted to the rank of Commander, and placed in command of the Osceola. Last year he was ordered to the naval station of Mound City, Ill., and on the 22d of March last was relieved and placed on waiting orders. Commander Foster was a comparatively young man. He was an able, gallant officer, and his death will be sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
NO. 707 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE INVOICE OF
BOHEMIAN COLOGNE SETS.
A VARIETY OF PATTERNS,
at $1·50 and $1·75 PER SET 3 20 stuth3mrp

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Dyer Court-Martial—What Judge Advocate Holt Says—Customs Receipts—The President's Annapolis Visit.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Serious Riot in Wales—Fatal Result—International Discussions.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 3.

Judge Advocate-General Holt

has written a reply to the silly protest, addressed to the Secretary of War by Norman Wiard, against the finding of the Dyer Court of Inquiry. Judge Holt's reply rather uses up Mr. Wiard, and informs him that he is mistaken in supposing a military court of inquiry either in the nature of a coroner's inquest or a grand jury.

Mayor Bowen

has signed the measure passed by both branches of our City Councils, requiring proprietors of places of public amusement to make no discrimination between whites and negroes, under penalty of fine or ten dollars for each offense.

Customs Receipts.
Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The following are the customs receipts from May 24 to 31, inclusive:—Boston, $384,163; New York, $2,377,000; Philadelphia, $259,923; Baltimore, $137,012; San Francisco, from May 1 to 15, $313,985. Total, $3,472,083.

The Departments.

Several members of the Cabinet had consultations with the President this morning in reference to matters before their respective departments.

President Grant Going to Annapolis.

The President will leave Washington this afternoon in the United States steamer Tallapoosa for Annapolis, and will attend the ball given by the midshipmen in honor of Mrs. Admiral Porter to-morrow night.

Appointments.

The President to-day appointed Oscar H. La Grange Superintendent of the Branch Mint at San Francisco, and James Russell Jones Minister Resident to Belgium.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Inauguration of Governor Stearns of New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., June 3.—Governor Stearns was inaugurated to-day and delivered his message. The State debt has been reduced $350,000 during the year. The Governor recommends a uniform rate of taxation on all foreign insurance companies, the promotion of agricultural interests, and hopes for the speedy ratification of the fifteenth amendment.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, June 3.—Bills have been reported in the House to loan the credit of the State of Massachusetts to the Central Railroad Company to the amount of three million dollars, and to the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad to the amount of two millions. A bill to establish a Great Northern Railroad Company has been reported in the Senate.

FROM NEW YORK.

Pardon.
Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Marshal Barlow has received from President Grant a pardon for George Meyers, who was convicted on the 18th of January last, in the United States Circuit Court of this district, for having counterfeit money in his possession.

The Flour and Produce Market.
Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The Flour market dull, and 5 cents lower. Sales of 8700 bbls. at $5·15@5·40 for superfine State; $5·60@6 for extra State; $6·05@6·10 for choice do.; $6·15@6·15 for fancy do.; $5·15@5·40 for superfine Western; $5·65@5·95 for common to medium extra Western; $6@6·45 for choice do.; $6·55@7·60 for good to choice white wheat extra; $6@6·15 for common to good shipping brands, extra round hoop Ohio; $6·20@7·15 for trade brands; $7@8·50 for common to fair extra St. Louis, and $9@10 for good to choice do., the market closing dull.

Included in the sales are 3000 barrels extra State for export at $6·15. Southern Flour dull and drooping; sales of 400 barrels at $6·55@7 for common to fair extra, and $7·05@12 for good to choice do. California Flour dull and heavy; sales of 300 sacks at $6·50@9·35. Rye Flour dull and drooping; sales of 150 barrels at $4·65 6·50. Corn Meal quiet.

Wheat market slightly favors the buyer; sales 48,000 bushels at $1·41@1·43 for no 2 spring; $1·65 for white California; $1·50 for winter red Western, and $1·76@1·80 for white Michigan. Rye quiet with some export inquiry for Canada in bond. Barley dull and nominal. Barley malt quiet. Corn a shade better on medium qualities; sales 51,000 bushels at 55@76c. for new mixed Western via canal; 78@87½c. for do. via railroad, and 79@80c. kiln dried. Oats scarcely so firm; sales of 26,000 bushels at 77½c. for Western afloat and in store.

Fire.

ROCHESTER, June 3.—The house occupied by Mayor Smith was damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of $4000, which was covered by insurance.

FROM EUROPE.

Riot in Wales—Four of the Rioters Killed.
By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 3.—A despatch received to-day from Mold, a small town in the northern part of Wales, gives the details of a formidable riot which occurred there last evening. Several persons were killed and many injured. An attempt was made to rescue two prisoners from the Sheriff, and the latter, with his guard, resisted, and, finding the mob too strong, called out a military force and fired upon the rioters, killing four instantly and wounding many more. At the last accounts the town was quiet. The prisoners are still in custody.

The Old Question.

The London journals still continue to discuss the Alabama claims and the relations between Great Britain and the United States. The *Daily News* hopes that Minister Motley will assist England to forget the treaty recently rejected.

Motley's Speeches.

The *Standard* felicitates Mr. Motley on his recent speeches, and hopes England will be able to reciprocate his sentiments.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE INDIAN MASSACRES.

Barbarous Mutilation of Dead Bodies

The Military Trial in Texas.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Recent Indian Massacre.

LEAVENWORTH, June 3.—The *Times and Conservative* has received the following particulars of the late Indian massacres:—

The tongues and hearts were cut out of the dead bodies, the calves of their legs slit down and tied under their shoes, pieces of flesh cut from their backs, pieces of telegraph wire stuck into the bodies, their ears cut off, and heads scalped.

The Indians boiled the hearts of three men for medicine. The Swedish settlers who were attacked all lived in one house, and only those were killed who left it and attempted to reach a place of greater security. Those who remained in the house were not molested. This occurred in two instances. The calamity is mainly attributable to lack of arms, as whenever a gun was fired the savages made no fight.

The Military Trial in Texas.

JEFFERSON, Texas, June 2.—In the military trial to-day Richard Figueras, who had turned State's evidence, the prosecution's strongest witness, was placed on the stand. He at first stated that he had not wish to testify, as General Buell expected more of him than he could tell, and had this morning threatened him with prosecution and punishment for perjury if he did not tell all he had stated previously, and that he would also be tried for crime with the balance. He only recognized a few of the prisoners. The trial will last three months.

Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 3.—A fire broke out at noon in Farham & Searl's oil refinery, and is now burning.

Obituary.

LONDON, Ontario, June 3.—Judge Wilson died to-day.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 6s 2 ser.ls. 107	200 sh Cata Pf.ls.b60 39¼
$2000 Sch N 6s,'72... 81½	300 sh Reading...ls. 49⅛
$500 Leh gold l..... 90½	100 do.s5wn&i. 49⅛
$1000 N Penna 6s... 99½	100 do..s10wn.49·44
100 sh Cam & Am R.128	100 do......2d. 49⅛
5 sh Leh Val R.... 56½	100 do......b5. 49⅛
300 sh Ph & E.s5wn. lots.. 33⅝	100 do......b5. 49⅜
	100 do.....b30. 49⅛
100 do...s5wn. 33¾	100 do.....s30. 49½
400 do....s5&i. 33¾	100 do.....b60. 49⅜
100 do.....b30. 33¾	300 sh Niagara O.ls. 2¾
100 do.....s60. 33⅝	50 do......... 2¾
100 do......... 33¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$2100 City 6s, New.. d bill..100	9 sh Penna..allot. 57½
	100 sh Cata Pf..s60. 39
$1000 do ....c&p.100½	100 do.......c. 39¼
$300 do..ls.c&p.100	100 do.....b30. 39⅛
$1000 do.....c&p.100⅛	100 do......... 39⅛
$500 Leh Gold l.... 99¼	100 do......... 39¼
$4000 N Pa 6s....... 91	100 do.....b60. 39⅜
100 sh Niagara...c. 2¾	100 do..s60wn. 39¼
44 sh Penna..all.ls 57½	78 sh Read.s5wn.ls 49¼
51 do.rec..ls. 57⅛	200 sh Phil & E R... 33¾
2 do......... 57¾	

DECIDEDLY UNRECONSTRUCTED.

"A Dollar's Worth of Disloyalty."

The following extracts from a lecture recently delivered by Father Ryan in Atlanta, Georgia, before an enthusiastic audience, will be of some interest to Northern readers. The speech was specially reported for the *Methodist Advocate*:—

They tell us to forget the past; to let bygones be bygones. But we cannot, we must not, we will not. There are too many ruins to remind us, and too many graves over our land, in the valley, in the shade of the wood, and around us, to let it be forgotten. The future will yet bring the hopes of the past. There are those who will again be proud to wear the *grey*, and go forth to battle for the cause of the South. * * * Shall they drag us away from the grave of the "Lost Cause?" No! We will yet meet to worship there. That cause is not dead; it only sleeps. *Its Easter Sunday morning will come.* It will live again. It does live deep down the heart of the true and brave. * * * Some little boys love to be called little Southern Rebels. The boys are fathers to the men that are to be. * * * Some men have been "reconstructed." Yes, of the smiter. We leave them. We would scarcely give them absolution. But there are others who cannot, who will not forget the past. Yes, there are mothers—thank heaven for such—mothers who are keeping alive, and aglow, and aflame, the cause "lost" but to be regained. Yea, and know thus:—Sometimes the whisper of a mother in the ear of a child to-day becomes the boom of a cannon a century hence! The cause shall yet succeed, and whoever the man is will take up the flag again, and let the stars and bars (applause) wave over this land, he will find there are more true, brave, patriotic men who are ready to rally around that standard, and do battle for the right. * * * I think I have given you all a dollar's worth of "disloyalty," and I must close.

—A Terre Haute young lady of eighteen boasts having made ten "breaches of promise" within two years.

—The Mayor of New Albany, Indiana, delivered an inaugural address which occupied only fifteen newspaper lines.

—The Washington Republicans have nominated a black man for city collector and an Irishman for city surveyor.

—A New Haven suicide left word for the clergyman to preach over him the same sermon preached at his wife's funeral.

—Two New York "gutter children" provided with a home at Fort Atkinson, gave their new guardian a thorough thrashing and left him.

—A Hartford attorney, after losing his money at faro, got it back through the police, only to go to the same place to commence playing again.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.